FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 JANUARY 1987

ICO Resolutions; Iranian Criticism

KUNA transmitted the texts of many resolutions adopted by the fifth Islamic summit conference, providing a number of details not contained in the communique read out during the final session. The resolution on the Iran-Iraq war expressed "satisfaction" with Iraq's willingness to accept ICO and UN resolutions, calling on Iran to accept these resolutions and agree to a peaceful resolution of the conflict. A resolution on the camps war in Lebanon strongly condemned the siege of Palestinian camps by Amal militias, "which are backed by Syria," adding that the situation will be discussed at an emergency meeting of ICO foreign ministers in Jeddah. Among lengthy resolutions on the Palestine issue was a statement that all Muslims have a duty to wage "jihad" for the liberation of Jerusalem and Palestine. Other resolutions denounced U.S. support for Israel and condemned the U.S.-Israeli "strategic alliance."

An Iranian Foreign Ministry statement cited by IRNA said the conference decisions on the Iran-Iraq war will have "no effect," while resolutions on the Arab-Israeli conflict "merely aim at pacifying Muslim nations who are disappointed with the inaction and compromising attitude of the reactionary leaders." The ICO's reinstatement of Egypt and its decision to hold the next ministerial conference in Jordan show that it has no intention of making a serious move against enemies of the Palestinian cause, the statement maintained.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced raids on Qom, Esfahan, Kashan, Eslamabad-e Gharb, and Ilam 29 January, acknowledging the loss of one Iraqi plane in the attacks. Iraqi planes also raided the petrochemical complex at Bandar-e Khomeyni, according to a statement carried by the radio. An Iranian communique cited by IRNA said that civilians were killed in the attacks on Qom, Esfahan, and Kashan, and the agency subsequently reported that Iraqi planes bombed Shiraz late 29 January and struck at Ilam the following morning. Iranian warplanes hit back with a raid on the Iraqi town of Al-Sulaymaniyah 30 January, according to Tehran radio.

Iraqi reportage on the military situation near Basra included INA reports that Iran has failed to achieve any of its objectives and has sustained 150,000 casualties in its Karbala' 5 offensive. Jordanian King Husayn discussed the situation with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn during a stopover in Baghdad, Amman television reported, noting that the Iraqi leader said his forces are "in complete control" and continue to repulse Iranian attacks.

Regarding U.S. contacts with Iran, the Israeli paper *'Al Hamishmar* cited claims by Iranian opposition sources that such contacts are continuing and that U.S. arms are still being supplied to Iran through private dealers. The paper said the Iranians need new weapons and equipment in view of Iraq's acquisition of new Soviet supplies, which include MiG-29 aircraft.

Lebanon

Hostages Threat — The "Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine" announced its intention to "immediately execute" the four Beirut University College lecturers in the event of a U.S. attack, AFP reported. The threat was contained in a note to a press agency, accompanied by a photograph of two guns trained on Robert Polhill, one of the kidnapped Americans. On the whereabouts of Anglican Church envoy Terry Waite, Beirut radio cited a remark by Ba'th Party Organization (BPO) leader 'Asim Qansuh that Waite "has not been kidnapped, and he has been seen moving freely in a certain area, accompanied by some of those who are called kidnappers." AFP noted that Waite has been seen on two occasions in the Ba'labakk area of the Al-Biqa' Valley.

Maghdushah Withdrawal — The Palestinians completed their withdrawal from Maghdushah 29 January, the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio reported. Nasirite Popular Organization leader Mustafa Sa'd urged citizens of Maghdushah to return to their town, the radio noted. Beirut radio said that forces of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, and the BPO have deployed in Maghdushah alongside Sa'd's militia. Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri reaffirmed his opposition to the deployment of such forces in Maghdushah, asserting that this is a "deviation" from the Iranian initiative, which provides for Amal's return to its previous positions in the area, the radio reported. However, Birri urged his commanders to avoid a confrontation with "the nationalist forces and the brothers in Sidon."

Afghanistan

A 24 January mujahidin attack on Soviet-DRA forces in Khowst inflicted over 400 casualties and damaged 45 armored vehicles, Karachi radio reported.

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Fifth ICO Summit Ends; Communique Issued

LD291342 Riyadh Television Service in Arabic 0900 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Final communique of the Fifth ICO Summit, read by Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, under secretary in the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry, at the summit's closing session in Kuwait — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The final communique of the Fifth ICO Summit — Kuwait, 26-29 Jumada al-Ula, 1407 h, corresponding to 26-29 January, 1987.

In response to the kind invitation of His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of the State of Kuwait, and in accordance with the resolution adopted by the Fourth ICO Summit, held in Casablanca during the period 13-16 Rabi' al-Thani 1404 h, corresponding to 16-19 January 1984, the Fifth ICO Summit was held in the State of Kuwait.

Participating in the conference were the kings, amirs, and heads of government as well as the representatives of the following member-states:

The Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan; the United Arab Emirates; the Republic of Indonesia; the Republic of Uganda; the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; the State of Bahrain; the Sultanate of Brunei Darussalam; the Republic of Burkina Faso; the People's Republic of Bangladesh; the People's Republic of Benin; the Turkish Republic; the Republic of Chad; the Tunisian Republic; the Republic of Gabon; the Republic of Gambia; the Algerian Democratic People's Republic; the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros; the Republic of Djibouti; the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia; the Republic of Senegal; the Republic of Sudan; the Syrian Arab Republic; the Republic of Sierra Leone; the Somali Democratic Republic; the Republic of Iraq; the Sultanate of Oman; the Republic of Guinea; the Republic of Guinea Bissau; Palestine; the State of Qatar; the Republic of Cameroon; the State of Kuwait; the Lebanese Republic; the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah; the Republic of Maldives; the Republic of Mali; Malaysia; the Arab Republic of Egypt; the Kingdom of Morocco; the Islamic Republic of Mauritania; the Republic of Niger; the Federal Republic of Nigeria; the Yemeni Arabic Republic; and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The conference was attended by representatives of the following branch apparatuses and centers of the Islamic Conference Organization:

The Research Center of Islamic History, Arts, and Culture, Istanbul; the Islamic Countries' Statistical, Economic, and Social Research and Training Center, Ankara; the Islamic Center for Technical and Vocational Training and Research, Dacca; the Islamic Center for Trade Development, Casablanca; the Islamic Establishment for Sciences, Technology, and Development, Jeddah; the Islamic Fiqh Complex, Jeddah; the International Committee for the Preservation of Islamic Civilization Heritage.

The conference was also attended by representatives of the following apparatuses and establishments of the Islamic Conference Organization:

The Islamic Bank for Development, Jeddah; the Islamic Organization for Education, Science, and Culture; the Islamic Chamber of Trade, Industry, and Exchange of Goods; the *International Islamic News Agency*; the Organization of Islamic States' Broadcasting; the Organization of Islamic Capital Cities and Towns; the Permanent Board of the Islamic Solidarity Fund; the Islamic Athletic Federation.

5. [number as heard] The conference was also attended by the following representatives, in the capacity of observers:

The Cypriot Turkish Community; the Moro National Liberation Front; the United Nations Organization; the Organization of African Unity; the Arab League; the UN Food and Agricultural Organization; UNESCO; the UN High Commission for Refugees; the UN Permanent Commission on Palestinian People's Rights; the Arab Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization; the Arab Bank for African Economic Development; the Islamic World League; the Islamic Call Society; the Conference of the Islamic World; the International Club of Muslim Youth; the International Federation of Islamic Banks; the Islamic-European Council; the Islamic International Red Crescent Commission, Banghazi.

The conference was also attended by the following guests:

The group of Afghan Mujahidin; the secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

7. [number as heard] The conference was opened by His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the amir of Kuwait, who asked the prime minister of the Kingdom of Morocco to deliver a statement on behalf of His Majesty King Hassan II, the chairman of the Fourth ICO Summit. The Moroccan prime minister conveyed greetings from His Majesty King Hassan II to the conference and to his highness the amir of Kuwait, reaffirming the latter's virtues, wisdom, tolerance, and patience — which make him worthy to administer the proceedings of the summit conference in a manner that strengthens the bonds of the Islamic nation's solidarity. He added that the Islamic world should move forward with unshakeable faith in defense of the rights and freedom of the Islamic nation. The Moroccan prime minister urged the coordination of efforts to liberate the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and holy Jerusalem.

8. The conference unanimously elected the Amir of Kuwait His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah as chairman of the Fifth ICO Summit.

9. The chairman of the Fifth ICO Summit, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, delivered an opening speech in which he welcomed the honorable leaders present on behalf of the people and Government of Kuwait and on his own behalf. He thanked them for electing him summit chairman. The amir of Kuwait also welcomed Egypt's return and the added membership of Nigeria in the ICO. That, he said, consolidates the organization's resources and capabilities.

The conference chairman expressed condolences over the death of the late Guinean president, Ahmed Sekou Toure.

10. The amir emphasized that Muslims throughout the world are joined by common faith. He urged Islamic unity and solidarity to overcome the obstacles in the way of their progress and overcome bilateral conflicts and internal divisions. The conference chairman referred in this connection to the Iraq-Iran war, which has now been raging for 7 years claiming the best of Muslim youth. He beseeched God to reconcile the two fraternal countries, Iraq and Iran, stressing that continued efforts to end this war are a vital necessity. The amir called for a revival of national unity, accord, and peace in Lebanon. He underscored the Afghan people's right to self-determination without foreign influence or presence.

11. The chairman said that meeting the cultural challenge facing the Islamic nation is the ideal measure of the will of the Islamic peoples and that top priority should be given to close cooperation and interaction among the Islamic peoples.

12. The amir pointed out the similarity of the struggles of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia, and of the Palestinian and Arab people. He said that South Africa and Israel are two racist states, which cooperate in the political, military, and scientific fields, interfere in the internal affairs of their neighbors, and pursue policies of violence and terrorism against the people struggling for their right to self-determination and independence.

13. He said that at the international level, the ICO must work for the unity and dignity of mankind and should seek an end to fanaticism. His highness also said that the security of all states, big and small, should be assured and that expenditure on weapons should be reduced and part of those funds diverted to development. He also urged international cooperation against terrorism, noting that there should be a distinction between terrorism and the legitimate struggle of people for their right to self-determination. The amir expressed the hope that the leaders present will transcend their differences and discuss all items in a spirit of fraternity, tolerance, and solidarity.

14. Concluding his speech, the chairman urged the Islamic world to work for peace and a bright, better future for the Islamic nation based on its faith in God, its cultural heritage, and the dignity of man.

15. According to a proposal from Senegal, the summit conference unanimously decided to consider the opening speech delivered by Fifth ICO Summit chairman, His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, an official document of the summit conference.

16. The conference chairman proposed that the bureau of the summit conference be elected in the same pattern as that of the preparatory foreign ministers meeting. The proposal was welcomed by the conference. Consequently Gabon, the Maldives, and Palestine were chosen for the vice-chairmanship of the conference while Morocco was elected rapporteur of the conference according to usage.

17. His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan, His Excellency President Mohammad Ziaul Haq of Pakistan, and His Excellency President Abdou Diouf of Senegal delivered speeches on behalf of the Arab, Asian, and African groupings respectively. In their speeches, the three leaders praised the State of Kuwait for hosting conference and expressed their great appreciation for the profound speech delivered by the chairman of the Fifth ICO Summit, which will govern their deliberations and from which they will derive a spirit of fraternity and solidarity.

18. The ICO secretary general, Sharifuddin Pirzada, delivered a speech praising the precious constructive contribution Kuwait has made toward the Islamic cause and expressed his hope that the Islamic summit will adopt historic resolutions to bolster the unity and solidarity of the Islamic nation and contribute to the good of the Islamic people. His excellency said that the Islamic world faces complex problems including attacks on the sovereignty and territorial integrity of some of the Islamic countries and on their culture and faiths, as well as internal rifts and social and economic lagging. He added that the major issues preoccupying the Islamic nation are the Palestinian question, Jerusalem, the Middle East conflict, Lebanon, the Iran-Iraq conflict, Afghanistan, South Africa, Namibia, international terrorism, Israel's nuclear weapons, threats against Islamic culture and civilization, and obstacles to economic and social development.

He urged God, the omnipotent and almighty, to make the leaders of the Islamic countries successful in adopting far-reaching resolutions to bolster the unity and solidarity of the Arab nation and to enable the Islamic world to solve its problems and contribute to international peace and the welfare of mankind.

19. UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar also spoke. He acquainted the conference with the efforts of the United Nations to solve the problems facing the Islamic countries, including that of Palestine, the Middle East, Jerusalem, the situation in Lebanon, the situation in Afghanistan, the war between Iraq and Iran, the economic problems facing some Islamic countries, and other issues.

20. The conference then heard the report of the chairman of the foreign ministers preparatory meeting, presented by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the Kuwait deputy prime minister and foreign minister, which shed a light on the proceedings of the preparatory meeting, including the preparation of the summit agenda and the recommendations and draft resolutions on political, economic, cultural, and information issues to be presented to the summit for endorsement. The summit endorsed the report of the chairman of the preparatory meeting and also adopted the agenda.

21. The summit conference agreed on the recommendation of the foreign ministers to name the ICO Summit a Conference of Islamic Solidarity.

22. The conference received the report of His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco, chairman of the Fourth ICO Summit. The summit expressed to his majesty its gratitude and admiration for his efforts and achievements to consolidate joint Islamic action and strengthen the ties of solidarity and unity in the Islamic nation during his chairmanship of the conference.

23. The conference was informed of the report of the ICO secretary general concerning the activity of the organization during the period between the Fourth and Fifth ICO Summits. The summit conference expressed its gratitude for this report.

24. The conference discussed and endorsed the report of His Majesty King Hassan II, chairman of the Jerusalem Committee; the report of His Excellency Dawda Jawara, chairman of the Islamic Peace Committee; the report of President Ziaul Haq, chairman of the Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation; the report of President Abdou Diouf, chairman of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs; and the report of President Kenan Evren, chairman of the Permanent Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation.

25. The conference heard with brotherly sympathy the report by President Rauf Denktas, in which he described the just cause of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots. The conference reiterated its previous resolution on the problem of Cyprus and expressed its support for the UN secretary general's efforts to find a just and lasting solution to this problem. The summit conference praised the cooperation of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots with the efforts of the UN secretary general, which culminated in his emergency proposed dated 29 March 1986. The summit stressed its continuous support for the efforts of the Muslim Turkish Cypriots to attain their just rights and recover an equal position with the Greek Cypriots. The summit called for the consolidation of solidarity with the Muslim Turkish Cypriots.

26. The summit conference heard with sympathy and understanding the report made by Professor Abdorrasul Sayyaf, representative of the Islamic Alliance of the Mujahidin of Afghanistan, in which he described the just struggle of the Afghan people for the liberation of its occupied homeland and expressed his appreciation for the support given by the Islamic countries to the Afghan Mujahidin.

27. The summit conference also heard the report of Mur Misuari, leader of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF], in which he acquainted the conference with the agreement signed between the Front and the Philippines Government in Jeddah on 3 January 1987 under ICO auspices, and which stipulated the granting of a full autonomy through a democratic process to [words indistinct] homeland, including Mindanao, Basilan, Sulu, Tawitawi, and Palawan. The conference expressed the hope that the current negotiations for full autonomy to the people of Mindanao and other islands will bring about fruitful results soon. The conference expressed its ongoing solidarity with the fraternal people of [words indistinct] and its resolution to work, unilaterally and multilaterally, for full cooperation with the MNLF to achieve autonomy.

28. Leaders of the delegations discussed topics and problems facing the Islamic world and stressed their strong support for the Islamic causes. They put forward a number of proposals and recommendations to solve some of the main problems facing the Islamic nation.

29. The communique has also adopted the following resolutions:

Political Issues:

The summit conference adopted a resolution concerning the problem of Palestine and the Middle East, stressing that the problem of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Israel conflict, and that a just and lasting peace in the region can be established only on the basis of the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands, and the recovery of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including its right to return, to self-determination, and to its own independent Palestinian state on its national territory with holy Jerusalem as its capital, under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative.

The conference affirmed that any settlement of this conflict must involve the participation of the PLO on an equal footing with the other sides. This participation must also apply to all international conferences and activities concerned with the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The resolution underlines the rejection of all unilateral agreements and initiatives, and it considers that UN Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 does not constitue sufficient basis for the settlement of the problem of Palestine and the Middle East. It calls for serious and continuous action to implement the Arab peace plan, and stresses the need to convene an international peace conference on the Middle East under UN auspices and with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the PLO on an equal footing, and with the participation of the permanent members of the Security Council to achieve a just and lasting settlement of the Palestinian question and of the Middle East conflict.

The resolution also calls for a preparatory commission for the international conference.

The resolution condemns the policy of the United States for persistently extending unlimited support to the Zionist enemy in all political, military, economic, and other fields.

The Islamic summit conference called on Islamic states to step up their contacts with the EEC, with the aim of encouraging the EEC to take more positive positions out of respect for the international legitimacy of the UN Charter and for the resolutions that guarantee the national rights of Palestinian people. The resolution considers all Zionist legislation in holy Jerusalem, in the rest of the occupied Palestinian territories, and in the Syrian Golan Heights as null and void. The resolution considers all settlements that the Zionist enemy has established and will establish in all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, as void and illegitimate. The resolution hails the steadfasteness of the Lebanese people and affirms its strong support for the independence, sovereignty, and unity of the land, people, and institutions of Lebanon. It also stresses the need for the immediate withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon.

The summit conference calls on member-states to make a commitment not to establish any sort of direct and indirect relations with the Zionist enemy. It also appeals to them to give all forms of support and backing for the Palestinian people to consolidate its steadfastness and to achieve its national rights. It calls for the

continued issuing of Palestinian stamps, the implementation of the Islamic boycott against the Zionist enemy, and for teaching Palestinian history and geography as a unified syllabus a compulsory subject throughout the educational system.

The conference supports the efforts of the Islamic Bureau for Military Coordination with Palestine, the efforts of the committee supervising the moves of the Zionist enemy, and the efforts of the Islamic Experts Committee on Zionist Colonialist Settlement in Palestine.

The conference calls on member-states to step up their efforts to end racism and Zionism. The conference hails the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and peace- and equality-loving friendly Third World countries, namely the Nonaligned Movement and the OAU countries.

The summit conference adopted a resolution on Jerusalem, renewing its full commitment to the Islamic Action Program and the Jerusalem Committee resolutions regarding the determination of the Islamic nation to preserve the Arab and Islamic character of Jerusalem and its commitment to work for its liberation. The conference called for establishing ties of brotherhood between Jerusalem and all Islamic capitals and cities.

The conference reported on the project to establish an Arab hospital in Jerusalem instead of the charitable hospital that the authorities of the Israeli occupation have closed unjustifiably as a way of Judaizing Jerusalem. The conference supports this humanitarian project and encourages the member-states in its implementation.

The summit conference adopted a resolution declaring that Israel's occupation of the Syrian Golan Heights and its decision to impose its laws and administration on this occupied area are aggressive and illegal acts. The resolution condemns the repressive and terrorist measures taken against the Syrian citizens there.

The conference also adopted a resolution regarding the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, declaring that this alliance contributes to the tension in the region, and it urges member-states to take effective measures to counter the dangers resulting from this alliance.

The summit conference adopted a resolution on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy, and it condemned the resumption by some states of their diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy. The conference called on states that intend to establish diplomatic relations with the enemy to refrain from this, in accord with the resolutions of the Islamic conference.

The conference reaffirmed that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3379-30 of 1975, and it decided that the Islamic states should coordinate their efforts at the United Nations to counter the American-Israeli campaign for the abrogation of this resolution.

The conference adopted a resolution concerning the Jerusalem Fund and its endowments, stressing the importance of the vital and effective role played by the Jerusalem Fund and its endowments in supporting the resistance of the Palestinians in the occupied land.

The summit conference urged member-states to pledge to support the Jerusalem Fund and its endowments in the amount of $100 million each. The summit also adopted a resolution on the Palestinian camps in Lebanon calling for an immediate cease-fire and an end to all aggression against the camps. It also calls for lifting the siege around them and returning those who have been driven out of the camps. It supports the efforts of the Arab League in this respect.

The conference also adopted a resolution on the Lebanese question and Israel's occupation of Lebanese territory condemning the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon and calling for the immediate withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Lebanese territory.

The conference also underlined all the resolutions and communiques of Islamic and international conferences on southern Lebanon, and it reaffirmed its adherence to Lebanon's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. It also reiterated its calls for the implementation of UN Security Council resolutions concerning Lebanon, particularly resolutions 425 and 426 of 1978, and resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982. The conference urged that Lebanon be supported economically, and that financial assistance should be rendered to it.

The summit conference adopted a resolution with regard to the conflict between Iran and Iraq, expressing concern for the continued escalation in military operations, a matter that has led to enormous human and material losses, and that constitutes a dangerous threat to regional and international peace and security. The conference expressed its appreciation for the efforts made by the Islamic Peace Committee end the war, and it reaffirmed the need to end all military operations immediately, to withdraw to the recognized international borders, to exchange prisoners of war, and to solve the conflict by peaceful methods.

The conference called on the member-states to endeavor collectively to find a solution to this war.

The summit conference discussed the situation in Afghanistan and adopted a resolution expressing its deep concern for the continuation of the Soviet military intervention there. The conference stressed anew the joint attitude of the Islamic states outlined in the resolutions adopted by the previous summit conference and at the Islamic foreign ministers conferences.

The conference welcomed the efforts of the UN secretary general to reach a political solution to the problem of Afghanistan. The conference also called on the Soviet Union to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan, as this will remove a big obstacle in relations between the Islamic countries and the Soviet Union.

The conference strongly condemned the minority regime in Pretoria for pursuing the hated policy of racial discrimination and the occupation of Namibia, for its repeated acts of aggression

against the neighboring confrontation states, and for its persecution of the peoples of South Africa and Namibia. The conference reaffirmed its support for the UN resolutions with regard to terminating the policy of racial discrimination and achieving the independence of Namibia. The conference called for imposing comprehensive and effective sanctions against the South African regime.

The conference called on the Security Council to impose comprehensive and binding economic sanctions in implementation of Article 7 of the UN Charter.

The conference also decided to establish an Islamic committee on South Africa and Namibia, and it called on the member-states to contribute to the Africa Fund to assist the states and regions in southern Africa — the fund established by the Eighth Nonaligned Summit Conference, in Harare.

The conference agreed on the basic draft-charter of the International Islamic Court of Justice, which will have the task of resolving disputes between Muslim countries that seek its help voluntarily. The court will rely upon Islamic law and the general principles of international law to consolidate and strengthen the brotherly links between these countries. The conference urges the member-countries to endorse the charter of this court.

The summit conference adopted a resolution regarding the serious economic situation in Africa. The resolution calls for an ICO program of action, especially in the field of agriculture, to bolster food production in Africa and to prepare aid programs for African countries. The conference calls upon ICO member-countries to help fraternal African countries implement the African Plan for Economic Revival for the 1986-90 plan period, which was endorsed by OAU presidents and prime ministers.

The conference also adopted, upon a recommendation from the committee for solidarity with the peoples of the Sahel region, a resolution expressing gratitude to those countries that granted material and financial support for the Sahel countries. The conference stressed anew the importance of the emergency aid program as well as the medium- and long-term plans agreed upon by the countries of the African Sahel. The resolution urges the donor countries to give the necessary financial aid to the Sahel countries.

The summit conference discussed Israel's production of nuclear weapons and its possession of them and the serious consequences for the security of the Middle East and Africa — a matter which will also increases the spread of nuclear weapons. The conference urged all countries, the IAEA, and other organizations to halt scientific cooperation with Israel because it helps Israel consolidate its nuclear capabilities.

The conference adopted a resolution regarding the issue of the Comoran Island of Mayotte and reaffirmed the sovereignty of the Republic of the Comoros over the island. The conference called upon the French Government to fulfill its promise to resolve this matter.

The summit conference expressed its anxiety and its great unease over the phenomenon of international terrorism, which has reached alarming proportions in a variety of manifestations throughout the world. The conference rejected the tendentious endeavors of anti-Islamic forces to link terrorism and its escalation with Muslims. The conference categorically condemns all criminal acts by international terrorists. It has expressed the Islamic countries' readiness to cooperate among themselves and with the international community to eliminate international terrorism. The summit conference condemned the attempts to obscure the difference between terrorism and the peoples' legitimate national struggle. The conference supported convening an international conference under UN auspices to define international terrorism.

The conference adopted a resolution denouncing the American aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, which constituted a violation of the UN Charter and the principles of international law. It called on the United States to compensate the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah fully for the material and human losses it suffered as a result of this aggression in accord with the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly in this regard.

The summit conference discussed the ordeal of the millions of refugees throughout the world, of whom Muslim refugees constitute a large part. The conference called on the member-countries to contribute toward providing the human necessities for the refugees in cooperation with the UN High Commission for Refugees and other international agencies in this regard.

The conference adopted a resolution on the conditions of Muslims in non-Islamic countries, expressing its support for their Islamic cultural, political, and economic rights.

In this regard, the conference considered the issue of the Muslim Turkish minority in Bulgaria and acknowledged the report submitted by the ICO secretary general to the summit conference concerning this issue and the work of the liaison team. The conference reiterated resolution 30/16 sin[Arabic letter]adopted by the 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Fes. The conference asked that the issue remain on the agenda of the Islamic foreign ministers until a satisfactory solution is found. It also calls on the liaison team to continue its efforts in accord with the task entrusted to it, and to report on the results of its work to the forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers' conference.

The conference adopted a resolution reiterating its denunciation of the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor, Israel's refusal to abide by the resolutions of the United Nations and the Atomic Energy Agency, and its continued threats to repeat its aggression on Iraq and to attack peaceful nuclear installations in other Islamic countries.

The conference calls on the member-countries to adopt international legal steps to ban armed attacks on nuclear installations so as to insure the development of nuclear energy for peaceful uses and guarantee the safety of such installations.

The conference adopted a resolution on Antarctica calling on the member-countries to participate and support the efforts being made to draw up a system for the exploitation of mineral deposits and other resources of Antarctica in a fair way and with the participation of all, without exception, and in a way that is

acceptable to the international community and that serves the good of all mankind.

The summit conference adopted a resolution on the problem of the African Horn in which it expresses support for and solidarity with oppressed Islamic peoples in the African Horn. It calls for a peaceful solution to the problem in accord with UN and ICO charters, resolutions, and principles regulating relations between countries. In a resolution regarding the occupation by Ethiopia of two areas in Somalia, the conference called for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Ethiopian forces.

The conference adopted a resolution concerning the regional conflict between Libya and Chad, calling on both countries to solve these differences by peaceful means, without any foreign pressure or intervention and in accord with the charters, resolutions, and principles of the ICO and OAU.

The conference condemned the American-British-Israeli aggression against Syria and other Islamic states. It called on member-states to cooperate in warding off this aggression.

The conference adopted a resolution reaffirming the member-states' support for the aims of UNESCO and for its noble goals, and it expressed admiration for the efforts of the UNESCO director-general, Mr Amadou Moukhtar M'bow.

Economic Issues:

The summit conference expressed its satisfaction with the progress made by the Permanent Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation. It agreed to expand the membership of the committee to enable all ICO member-states to participate in its proceedings. The conference praised the role of the coordination office of the committee in facilitating its activities and encouraging member-states to sign fundamental charters and agreements on economic and trade cooperation.

The summit conference adopted a resolution to implement a program of economic cooperation among member-states, which calls on member-states to provide necessary assistance to the Permanent Committee for Economic and Trade Cooperation, and which calls on the Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation to speed up the implementation of a program to strengthen scientific and technological cooperation among member-states.

The conference expressed its satisfaction with the establishment of a long-term program to finance trade within the framework of the Islamic Development Bank. It calls on member-states to participate in this program.

The summit conference adopted a resolution regarding the Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, expressing its satisfaction with the progress achieved in implementing resolutions adopted during the past three sessions of the Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation, under the chairmanship of President Mohammad Ziaul Haq, to bolster and expand cooperation among member-states in the scientific and technological fields.

The conference praised the desire of some member-states to set up Islamic scientific and technological networks. It also praised the desire of some member-states to set up an inter-Islamic agency to invigorate research and strengthen cooperation in advanced technology. The conference agreed to a proposal to strengthen the scientific and technological capabilities of the less developed Islamic countries, and asked member-states to extend all possible moral and material aid to implement the program of the Permanent Committee for Scientific and Technological Cooperation.

The summit conference discussed issues related to information and adopted a resolution lauding the role of the chairman and members of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs in reinforcing cooperation between the Islamic states. The resolution called for convening the first conference of information ministers of the ICO member-states to implement the information plan and introduce improvements in it, and to formulate an Islamic information strategy and lay down the foundations for an Islamic information system.

The summit conference adopted a resolution concerning cultural and social affairs, including a review of the progress made in implementing the resolutions of the Islamic summit conference and of the Islamic foreign ministers conference and the recommendations of the Permanent Committee for Information and Cultural Affairs in their second session, held in Dakar in November 1985.

The resolution also contains a number of measures related to the Islamic universities in Niger, Uganda, Malaysia, and Bangladesh.

The conference reviewed the progress in creating Islamic cultural institutions and centers, including the King Faysal Mosque, and educational and cultural institutions in Ndjamena, the Regional Institute for Islamic Studies and Research in Mali, the Intermediate Regional Institute in Pakistan, and the two Islamic centers in Guinea Bissau and Moroni.

The conference adopted a number of resolutions concerning the subsidary organs and centers of the ICO concerned with cultural and social affairs: the Center for Studies in Islamic History, Arts, and Civilization in Istambul; the International Committee for the Preservation of the Islamic Civilization Heritage; the International Red Crescent; the Islamic Jurisprudence Academy; and the organs linked to the Islamic Conference Organization.

The conference adopted a resolution lauding the achievements of the Islamic Solidarity Fund and the help it offers to religious, cultural, and scientific projects and programs for the good of the Islamic countries and minorities.

The conference adopted another resolution urging the member-countries to exert efforts and increase cooperation among themselves and the international community to combat the production, sale, and smuggling of narcotics.

It also calls on the member-countries to participate actively in the international conference on drugs and drug smuggling, which

will be held in Vienna.

30. The Venue of the Sixth ICO Summit:

In response to the kind invitation of His Excellency President Abdou Diouf, president of the Republic of Senegal, the conference agreed to hold the Sixth ICO Summit in Senegal. It expressed its utmost thanks and gratitude to his excellency the Senegalese president for his kind invitation.

31. The 17th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference:

The conference welcomed the kind offer by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to host the 17th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Jordan.

32. The conference expressed its utmost gratitude and profound thanks to the Amir of Kuwait His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah for his wisdom, far-sightedness, and ability in running the work of the conference in a manner that ensured its success and caused its deliberations to be held in a spirit of positive, constructive cooperation.

33. The conference also expressed its appreciation for the precise organization and excellent preparations made for the conference by the government of the host country, which contributed greatly toward the the smooth and effective work of the summit conference.

Text of 'Some' Resolutions

LD291442 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1159 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jan — The following are the texts of some of the resolutions adopted by the fifth Islamic Summit Conference which concluded its work at the Palace of Conferences here today:

One: Resolution Pertaining to the Establishment of the Islamic Court of Justice:

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait from 26 to 28 Jumada al-Ula 1407 of the Hegira corresponding to 26 to 28 January, 1987 A.D., while recalling the resolution of the third Islamic Summit Conference on 11/3 Sin approving the establishment of an Islamic International Court of Justice, in compliance with the provisions of the ICO Charter, and out of its desire to establish a principal judicial resolution to pass judgement in disputes in accordance with the Islamic Shari'a and the norms of general international law for bolstering and clearing fraternal relations, and while expressing its appreciation of the efforts exerted by the experts of the Committee on Cooperation together with the Secretariat General for implementing the preparation of the final form of the basic statute of the court, as directed by the fourth Islamic Summit Conference, and after acknowledging the explanatory memorandum presented by the Secretariat General, to which was appended the final form of the basic statute, decides:

1) to approve the statute of the Islamic International Court of Justice based on voluntary acceptance of its judgement [al-wilayah al-ikhtiyariyah li 'ahkamiha];

2) to add a fourth paragraph to Article 3 of the Charter, reading "the Islamic International Court of Justice shall perform its task in accordance with its statute, which is attached to this charter and which constitutes a complementary part;

3) to call on the member countries to ratify Article 3 after its amendment and to deposit their instruments of ratification with the ICO Secretariat General;

4) to ask the secretariat general to contact the member countries with regard to the implementation of this resolution.

Two. Resolution on the Iraq-Iran Conflict: The fifth Islamic Summit Conference, which was held during the period from 26 to 28 Jumada al-Ula 1407 Hegira, corresponding to 26 to 28 January 1987, while recalling resolution 6/3 s/is issued by the Third Islamic Summit Conference, which was held in Holy Mecca and Al-Ta'if in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the period 19 to 22 Rabi' al-Awwal 1401 hegira, corresponding to 25 to 27 January 1981, and resolution 8/3 s/is issued by the Fourth Islamic Summit Conference, which was held in Casablanca in the Moroccan Kingdom during the period from 13 to 16 Rabi'i al-Thani 1404 hegira, corresponding to 16 to 19 January 1984, reaffirms its attachment to the aims and principles stipulated in the ICO Charter and particularly the commitment of the member states to the recourse of peaceful means in the settlement of the disputes which arise between the member states and the nonuse of force or threat to use it.

It adheres to the principles and regulations of international law concerning respect for sovereignty and regional integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs and the admissibility of seizing the land of others by force.

While taking into consideration the Security Council's resolutions, particularly Resolutions 582 of 24 February 1986 and 588 of 18 October 1986 and expressing once again its concern with regard to the continuation and escalation of the war between two Islamic member states of ICO, which are the Republic of Iraq and the Islamic Republic of Iran, and from which have resulted huge human and material losses and occupation, a matter which poses a serious threat to regional and international security and peace, and while acknowledging the report of the Islamic Peace Committee:

1. It expresses its appreciation for the efforts that have been made by the Islamic Peace committee.

2. It reaffirms the necessity to immediately end the military operations and to withdraw to the internationally recognized borders, and the necessity for a comprehensive exchange of prisoners a short time after the end of the military operations, and to withdraw and sit around the negotiating table in order to settle the conflict by peaceful means.

3. It affirms the implementation of the principles and regulations of the international law concerning the respect of the sovereignty, regional integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs and the inadmissibility of seizing the land of others by force.

4. It expresses support for Security Council Resolutions 582 of 24 February 1986 and 588 of 18 October 1986.

5. It expresses satisfaction with the Iraq's standpoint to accept the ICO resolutions and the Security Council resolution, and calls on Iran to announce its acceptance of these resolutions and to agree to end the war and to settle the conflict by peaceful means.

6. It requires all member-states to act in a unified way for the end of the war, in accordance with the principles and foundations mentioned in this resolution.

Three: ICO Resolution on the Situation in Palestinian Camps in Lebanon:

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Kuwait from 26 to the 28 Jumada al-Ula corresponding to 26 to 28 January 1987, stemming from the ICO principles and aims, while affirming the continuation of bolstering Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the firm commitment of the Islamic states to support the struggle of the Palestinian people and to assist them in recovering their rights and the liberation of their territories, feels great sadness about the sad incidents which are happening against the camps which aim to destroy and eliminate them, evicting their residents and forcing them to leave them in implementing settlement plots and the alternative homeland against the Palestinian people, its just cause, and its legitimate leadership embodied by the PLO.

The conference expresses its strong condemnation for the continuation of the siege imposed by Amal militias, which are backed by Syria, on Palestinian camps, the shelling of the camps with various destructive arms, the killing and injuring of thousands of their residents — women, children, and elderly people — the prevention of medicines, medical treatment, and food supplies from reaching there, the disconnection of water and electricity, in addition to abductions, arrests, invasions and murders because of a person's identity. All this is happening at a time when the Zionist enemy is conducting permanent raids against these camps by air and land, amid a horrible and continuous slaughter, the planed acts of which have taken place for several years before the whole world.

Inspired by UN resolutions on protecting and sheltering Palestinian refugees in host Arab states and by the International Declaration of Human Rights, and referring to all Islamic resolutions on Palestinian camps in Lebanon, particularly the appeal of the Islamic foreign ministers coordination meeting on 2 October 1986 as laid down in communique /A/.41.740, the summit conference adopts:

1.

1. To have a cease-fire and an end to all aspects of attacks against the Palestinian camps immediately.

2. To lift the siege imposed on Palestinian camps definitely. To secure the arrival of medical aid and food supplies to the camp residents.

3. To return Palestinians who have been evicted and abducted to their camps; rebuilding these camps for them and compensating them for all the damages incurred.

4. To support and back all efforts by the committee, set up by the Arab League during its recent emergency meeting, concerning the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the Arab League Council on the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon.

II. The summit decides to hold an emergency meeting of the ICO foreign ministers in the Permanent Secretariat premises in Jeddah within ( )[parentheses as received] to discuss the situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. [sentence as received]

Four: On the Palestinian Question and the Middle East:

The Islamic Summit Conference, meeting in Kuwait during the period 26-27 Jumada al-Ula, 1407 hegira, corresponding to 26-29 January 1987, proceeding from the principles and aims of the Islamic Conference Charter, stressing the continuation of bolstering Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and the Islamic states' firm commitment to stand as one with the just struggle being waged by the Palestinian people to regain their inalienable national rights, which should not be administered by others, under the leadership of the PLO, the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative;

Reaffirming that the question of Palestine, including the City of Holy Jerusalem, is the crux of the conflict in the Middle East region and that the continuation of the Zionist Israeli enemy's occupation of Palestinian and Arab lands, refusal to withdraw from these lands, annexation of the City of Holy Jerusalem and declaring it as an immortal and united capital, and rejection of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of international law, the International Declaration of Human Rights, and the resolutions of the United Nations and international legitimacy;

Expressing its profound anxiety over the deterioration in the situation in the Middle East region, particularly in occupied Palestine, as a result of the wars and continuous acts of aggression waged by the Zionist Israeli enemy against the region's countries and peoples, particularly the Palestinian people, and the total and unlimited support given by the United States, a matter which exposes world peace and security to the most acute states of danger;

Convinced of the necessity of adopting practical measures for confronting the continuation of the Israeli enemy and its Zionist gangs' continued aggression and deliberate violation of the sanctity of the blessed Aqsa Mosque and escalation of their official and organized terrorist operations and their daily practices of a scorched earth policy against the Arab and Palestinian citizens, their properties and sanctities, particularly in the Holy City of Jerusalem;

Convinced that it is time for taking reprimand measures, stipulated by Article 7 of the UN Charter, and for immediately applying them to the Zionist Israeli enemy;

Taking into account that to maintain any form of political, cultural, scientific, and other relations at any level at all with the Zionist Israeli enemy encourages and helps the latter to continue its occupation of Palestinian and Arab lands, including the Holy City of Jerusalem, and its permanent rejection of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and what the latter embodies in terms of real dangers to the Islamic principles, values, heritage, culture, and civilization and the many of (?its resolutions);

Guided by all the resolutions adopted by the United Nations in connection with the Palestinian question and the Middle East;

In accordance with all the other Islamic resolutions, adopted in this regard:

1st: Reaffirmation of its commitment to, and full adherence to the following principles and bases upon which the settlement of the question of Palestine and the Middle East must be founded. They are:

1) The Palestine question, the first question for Muslims, is the core of the Middle East problem, and the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

2) The Palestinian question and the Middle East problem is an indivisible whole both in regard to tackling and resolving it; therefore a settlement cannot be divided. Nor is it possible to confine it to only some parts of the conflict or restrict it exclusively to just certain causes of the conflict. It is also impossible to establish a partial peace, as peace must involve all parties.

3) A just peace in the region can be established only on the basis of the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands and the recovery inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people which include:

a. its right to its homeland, Palestine;

b. its right to return to its homeland and retrieve its properties as guaranteed by UN resolutions.

c. its right to self-determination without any foreign interference.

d. its right to independently exercising its sovereignty in its homeland and the natural resources in it.

e. its right to establish its own national independent and sovereign state in Palestine with Holy Jerusalem as its capital under the leadership of the PLO.

4) The Holy city of Jerusalem, the capital of Palestine, is an indivisible part of occupied Palestinian territory. There must be a complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli enemy from it, and it must be restored to Palestinian sovereignty.

5) The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and has the full, exclusive right to represent these people and to take an independent and equal part in all international conferences, proceedings, and institutions dealing with the Palestinian people and with the Arab-Israeli conflict in order to achieve the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

No solution will be considered as comprehensive, just and acceptable if the PLO does not take part in its devise, nor does it accept it as an independent, equal, and equivalent side with all other concerned sides; nor has any side the right to represent or negotiate for the Palestinian problem, people, land, and rights. Anything contrary to the above will be considered as null and void and have no legal effects.

6) UN Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967 is contrary to the Palestinian and Arab rights and is unable to constitute an adequate basis for solving the Palestinian and the Middle East problem.

7) The rejection of all agreements and unilateral initiatives, which violate the inalienable right of the Palestinian people to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state upon their national soil and which also contradict with the principles of a just and comprehensive solution to the Palestinian people and the Middle East problem that would guarantee a just and comprehensive solution in the region.

The conference stresses the need to give full and effective moral and material support for the Palestinian people inside their occupied homeland and consolidate their steadfastness and struggle against the conspiracy of self-autonomy.

2d:

Affirming that any solution that is not based upon the aforementioned principles, bases, and their full implementation will not leed to a just peace, but rather will heighten the factors of tension in the region and help the Israeli enemy achieve the aims of its expansionist, colonialist, and racist settlement policies, as well as encouraging bilateral and partial solutions, ignoring the essense of the problem and paving the way for aggressive policies and plans from all sources to liquidate the Palestinian cause.

3d: The Islamic States are committed to an international conference under UN supervision with the participation of all parties concerned with the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the PLO on equal footing, as well as all the UN Security Council's permanent members in order to implement UN resolutions in this connection, and to the formation of a preparatory committee to (?include) the five permanent Security Council members.

4th: The member states shall work collectively toward the issuance of a new UN Security Council resolution guaranteeing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland, Palestine, their right to self-determination, and their right to set up their own independent state on their own national soil with Holy Jerusalem as its capital, under the leadership of the PLO, their soil legitimate representative, and in accordance with the UN resolutions issued in this connection.

5th: It reaffirms its strong condemnation of U.S. policy for continuing:

a. To adopt a hostile attitude toward the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, of continuous support for the Zionist enemy while it occupies all of Palestine and Arab territories, including holy Jerusalem, and of nonrecognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

b. To provide increasing support for the Zionist enemy in all fields, especially military, political, and economic fields in implementation of the strategic cooperation agreement concluded between them, turning the Zionist entity into a strategic arms arsenal as well as an ammunition store to be used against the peoples and governments of the region.

c. To cast its veto to block UN Security Council resolutions in Jerusalem, Palestine, and the Middle East, which is tantamount to providing full protection for the Zionist enemy in its continued aggressions, occupations, and attempts to annihilate the Palestinian people and (?annex) Palestinian and Arab territory including Holy Jerusalem. In so doing, it abandons its responsibilities as a superpower responsible for safeguarding international peace and security.

d. To persist in its rabid diplomatic and information campaign throughout the world, particularly in Western Europe, against the PLO, with the aim of having its offices closed and its recognition withdrawn, and with the aim of obliterating the Palestinian people's political presence in the various countries.

6th: The states will intensify contacts with the EEC, in order for it to adopt a more positive attitude on implementing its previous resolutions toward the Palestinian cause and the Middle East and to further them, stemming from the respect for the international legitimacy, the UN Charter, and its resolutions, and urge the EEC to expand the scope of its relations with the PLO in accordance with achieving the national and firm rights of the Palestinian people, in accordance with UN resolutions.

7th: The states will continue action by all ways and means to explain the Arab peace plan that was adopted by the 12th Arab Summit Conference in Fez to solve the Palestinian and Middle East question and which was endorsed by the fourth Islamic Summit Conference in Casablanca, and to explain the implications of this plan and to secure international backing for its implementation.

8th: The summit expresses its commitment and adherence to the principle of the inadmissibility of seizing the land of others by force, and considers all settlements which have been and will be established by the Zionist enemy in all Palestinian and Arab occupied territories, including Holy Jerusalem, as null and void, and as illigitemate measures and practices which should be stopped in accordance with the UN Charter and numerous resolutions in this connection.

9th: The summit expresses its permanent support for the Palestinian people in their continuous confrontation and valiant resistance against organized and official terrorism pursued by the Israeli Zionist enemy in occupied Palestine through the removal of camps, eviction of their residents, destruction of homes and districts, confiscation of land and properties, implementation and expandsion of Zionist settlements, detention of citizens, their torture, their expulsion for the sake of emptying the land of its legitimate inhabitants, the closure of universities and educational institutes, and the implementation of Zionist law, which was passed by the Israeli Knesset, in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. These extremely grave measures are considered a sign of continuing the implementation of the policy of the Zionist enemy to annex and Judaize occupied Palestinian and Arab land, irrespective of the international community, UN resolutions, the International Declaration of Human Rights, and the Geneva fourth agreement to protect civilian residents in times of war.

10th:

a. It strongly condemns the Israeli enemy for not complying with the resolutions of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly with regard to its decision to annex the Golan Heights and implement its laws and mandate on them, and reaffirms once again that this decision is illegal and is consequently null and void and will not lead to any legal results, and that it is an aggressive act in under the regulations of the UN Charter and resolutions.

b. It strongly condemns the repressive terrorist acts carried out by the Zionist enemy against Syrian-Arab citizens in the occupied Golan Heights and their deprivation of their basic rights and freedoms, which violates the regulations of the Fourth Geneva agreement of 1949, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The conference praises these citizens' resistance to occupation and annexation and reaffirms its complete support for their legitimate struggle in defense of their freedom, and their territorial integrity and their national identity.

c. It rejects and condemns threats by the Israeli enemy against the Syrian Arab Republic, its territorial integrity, regional safety, and its armed forces and expresses its complete and strong support and solidarity with its legitimate struggle against the Zionist occupation and aggression and for the liberation of its occupied territories.

11th: It affirms its strong concern for the liberation and sovereignty of Lebanon [words indistinct] its people and institutions, and affirms the necessity for the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories without ties or condition, and the need to secure the complete and absolute sovereignty of Lebanon on all its territories and in all the national fields, and hails the steadfastness of the heroic Lebanese people and its unswerving and continuous resistance against the Zionist occupier enemy and its brave national resistance against the Israeli invading forces in South Lebanon.

12th: Calling on the member states and their peoples not to establish political, military, economic, and cultural relations, direct or indirect, with the Zionist enemy and that the member states that still retain these relations in any form or at any level to sever them immediately in implementation of the Islamic Conference Charter and resolutions.

13th: It affirms the commitment of all the Islamic states to work in a single rank in order to coordinate their positions and increase their efforts in all international arenas for the liquida-

tion of all forms of racism, racial discrimination, and Zionism, and to delifer mankind, the international communities, the Arab, Islamic, and African peoples from their evils and effects which are clearly represented by the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine, and the racist Pretoria regime in South Africa,and to calls on member states to use all their capabilities — both economic and financial — as an effective weapon against Zionism and racism.

It also reaffirms its unswerving solidarity with the just struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of the Southwest African People's Organization and the people of South Africa, led by the national liberation movements.

14th: The summit invites all the states that permit Jewish emigration — whether from or through their territories — to occupied Palestine to stop this illegal emigration to Palestine, and calls on them to facilitate the measures aimed at returning them to their countries of origin. It urges member states to take such measures, according to their local laws and legislation [passage indistinct]

20th: The summit conference decided:

1) To back and support the efforts deployed by the expert committee entrusted with preparing a syllabus on Palestinian history and geography.

2. To start teaching the history and geography of Palestine as a unified syllabus and compulsory subject in all the phases of education and in all schools of member states from the start of the next academic year 1987-1988.

3. To call on the Islamic states' appropriate institutions, charity organizations, universities, and the Islamic Development Bank to generously contribute to financing the printing of books for the academic syllabus in different languages for Islamic states, which will be determined by the committee of experts.

21st: The conference decided:

1) To implement Islamic boycott rules against the Zionist enemy in all Islamic member countries and adopt the general principles of boycott, unified Islamic law, the bureaus' internal regulations and regular meetings and consider them as part of their national legislation.

2) That Islamic countries that have not set up boycott offices will set up these offices, appoint their directors, and name them so that they would become liaison officers with the Islamic central boycott office.

22d: The conference decided:

1) To support the efforts made by the Islamic office for military coordination with Palestine, the PLO.

2) To continue fraternal cooperation and joint coordination between speicalist military commands in Islamic countries and the PLO military command with a view to supporting and backing the just liberation struggle in which the Palestinian people are engaged against the Zionist enemy and whomever it supports and protects.

3) The Islamic countries will continue to offer more backing and support to the PLO and respond to its increasing needs for military requirements, equipment, capability, and expertise, and allocate educational grants and the necessary training courses, as well as consolidate bilateral communications with it in order to achieve this.

23: The conference decided:

1) To support and back the efforts made by the Islamic committee for monitoring the Zionist enemy's movements.

24th The conference decided

1) To support and back efforts by the Islamic experts committee for examining the threats of colonial settlement in Palestine.

Five: Resolution on the Holy City of Jerusalem.

The fifth Islamic Summit conference, convened in Kuwait from 26 to 29 Jamad al-Ula 1407 hegira, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987, proceeding from the principles and aims of the Islamic Conference Charter;

And stressing the to [as received] continue the consolidation of Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and the unchanging commitment of the Islamic states to proclaiming jihad for the liberation of the Holy City of Jerusalem and the freeing of the holy Al-Aqsa' Mosque and championing the cause of the Palestinian people for achieving their unchanging national rights;

And in taking into consideration the situation in the holy city, a situation that has come about as a result of the detested Israeli-Zionist occupation and the measures of annexation and Judaization, and the acts of desecreation and effacement of Arab and Islamic landmarks, and the disfiguring of what remains of them, and the continuation of the implementation of the Zionist programs and settlements, which aim to change the population and demographic structure, and the proclamation of Jerusalem as an eternal capital and its unification into the intruding entity;

And in view of the great moral and material harm that has befallen the inhabitants of the Holy City of Jerusalem — the Palestinian Arabs — and the heavy human losses they have suffered as a result of the official and organized policy of terror and the policy of the scorched earth, which has been pursued by the Israeli occupation authorities and their rancorous Zionist gangs against pthem, and the acts of exile and banishment and the meting of out collective punishment and daily attacks on their property and sacred shrines;

And in view of the extremely grave situation affecting the the holy Al-Aqsa' Mosque as a result of the it being a constant target for Zionist criminal violations and the attempts which aim to demolish and obliterate it in order to build on its ruins the so-called third temple, and the constant challenge this means to the Islamic nation and world public opinion, and what it means in the way of clear violation and blatant disregard for interna-

tional legality and the resolutions of the UN organization and the other international forums in this connection;

In preservation of the gains achieved by the Palestine people's struggle inside and outside their occupied homeland and on the international level through the PLO, their sole legitimate repesentative, and what follows of the need for the continuation of the join Islamic action to consolidate these gains;

Out of consideration for the radical link between the Palestine question and the struggle against racist Zionism, particularly as the usurpation of Palestine, including Jerusalem, are the cause and basis of this struggle, consequently no side has the right to turn jerusalem into a tool for bargaining, making concessions or squandering;

And guided by all the UN resolutions pertaining to Jerusalem and all the Islamic resolutions issued in this regard, decides the following:

1) Total commitment to the implementation of the provisions of the "program of Islamic action for facing up to the Zionist enemy," adopted by the third Islamic summit conference and all the other Islamic resolutions and recommendations issued by the Jerusalem Committee and the need for their implementation in all fields, particularly in the economic, military and political fields,

2) The reiteration that the cause of Palestine and Jerusalem is the first cause for Muslims and Islam, and that holy war, for its liberation and the retrieval of the blessed Al-Aqsa Mosque, and support for the Palestine people sre personal duties imposed on every Muslim man and women, and all Muslims must shoulder it each according to his abilities and capabilities in order to please God almighty and to perform a duty imposed by Islamic fraternity, and also for the sake of supporting right and defeating wrong.

3) The holy city of Jersulam is an indivisible part of the usurped Palestinian homeland, and it is the capital of Palestine — the independent and sovereign state — and its return to Palestinian Arab sovereignty constitutes the sole guarantee for the preservation of its Arab and Islamic nature, the continuation of its holiness, and the security of freedom of worship for all followers of the other heavenly religions, something the Arabs and the Muslims have preserved for the last 14 centuries.

4) All Islamic countries undertake to use all their available capabilities in order to confront the Israeli enemy's decision to annex the holy city of Jerusalem and declare it an eternal united capital for the Zionist entity — including the severing of diplomatic, political and consular relations and the halting of any form of economic, cultural, scientific cooperation or any other kind of existing cooperation, and at any level in relation to every state recognizing this aggressive decision.

5) Call on all the countries of the world, the United States in particular, not to deal with the Israeli occupation authorities — in any form which can be understood or can be used as an argument by those authorities as implicit recognition and acceptance of the faitaccompli imposed by its declaration of Jerusalem as an eternal united capital of the Zionist entity.

6) Continue collective and individual contacts with the Vatican, the Orthodox Church and the other Christian religious quarters in order to reach a unified Islamic-Christian stand which preserves for holy Jerusalem its Arab and holy Islamic religious nature.

7) All Islamic countries undertake to continue work and coordination with the international groups supporting the Arab and Islamic right and the firm legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, for the implementation of international resolutions issued by the United Nations and its specialist agencies such as UNESCO and others, concerning the halting of the aggressive measures and practices in this holy city, particularly the intentional violations of the sanctity of the blessed Al-Aqsa' Mosque and other religious places, and the persecution of the Palestinian Arab population in it.

8) To call on all countries not to recognize the legitimacy of the continued Zionist aggressive practices aimed at changing the Arab and Islamic features of Jerusalem and its population balance, thereby bringing about demographic changes, to denounce these aggressive measures and practices in all their forms, and to consider them as null and void and unlawful, and also to oppose them and eliminate all their legal consequences and results;

9) To work for the implementation of the information program as set out in the adopted information plan with regard to Palestine and Jerusalem, and to hold solidarity rallies and festivals in the world's capitals and amid popular and intellectual circles and world public opinion centers, particularly in the United States, West Europe, Japan, and the Latin American countries, and to cooperate in this regard with the councils of Muslim ambassadors and the Palestine support committees;

10) To hold official and popular celebrations on the occasion of the "Day of Islamic Solidarity with the Palestine People," which falls on 21 August, to keep alive the memory of the sinful attempt to set fire to the blessed Al-Aqsa' Mosque, the Islamic countries' rallying together in defense of Palestine and Jerusalem and other Islamic world causes, and the establishment of the ICO as a framework for the joint Islamic action;

11) To approve the twinning of all Islamic capitals with Jerusalem, the Palestine capital, in order to bolster Islamic solidarity with the people of Palestine and as a gesture of honor by the Islamic nation of the Holy City's inhabitants for their desperate defense of the sanctity of the first of the two kiblas and the third mosque after the other two holy mosques, namely, Al-Aqsa' Mosque, and the other holy places, and for their firm stand in the face of the Israeli occupation and their brave confrontation against the Zionist designs aimed at the Judaization of the holy city.

Six: [No title as received]

With regard to the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights and Israel's decision to annex it, and the oppressive measures directed against the Syrian Arabs, the Fifth ICO Summit, which convened in Kuwait from 26 to 28 Jumada al-Ula 1407, cor-

responding to 26 to 28 January 1987, discussed the article entitled "Syrian Arab Occupied Golan Heights and Israel's Decision to Annex It, and the Terroristic Measures Directed Against Arab Syrians in It." The conference recalled Resolution No 7/4 S/AS issued by the Fourth ICO Summit, Resolution No 11/10 SS issued by the 15th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference, and Resolution No 10/16 S, issued by the 16th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference. The conference recalled UNSC Resolution 497 of 1981, dated 17 Kanun al-Awwal (December) 1981, and the UNGA Resolutions No 26/226 B dated on 17.12.1981 and DAT 9/1 dated 5 February 1982 M and /27/122T dated 16.12.1982 and /28/170A dated 19.12.1983 and /28/79B dated 15.12.1982, and /29/14B dated 14.12.1984 and /40/168B dated 16.12.1985 and /41/162B dated 4.12.1986, [sentence as received]

While the conference recalls UNSC Resolution No./460/ dated 1.2.1980, in which it stresses, among other things, that the fourth Geneva agreement of 1949, related to the protection of civilians at the time of war, applies to Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967, including Jerusalem:

1) The conference reaffirms that Israel's decision dated 14 December 1981, related to the annexation of the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and the imposition of its laws, sovereignty, and administration on the Golan Heights, is a hostile, illegal, and null act. It has no legitimacy. It is considered as a blatant violation of the ICO charter and resolutions and of the UN Charter and resolutions connected with this case, especially the principle of the inadmissibility of annexing the land of others by force.

2) The summit conference strongly condemns Israel for noncompliance with the UN resolutions and its continued imposition of the measures to transform the fundamental character of the Syrian Golan Heights, their demographic formation, constituent structure, and legal position, as well as the imposition by force of Israeli nationality and identity cards upon Syrian citizens.

3) The summit conference reaffirms its condemnation of U.S. policies of giving the Israeli enemy unlimited support and assistance, protecting its measures, and signing agreements for strategic cooperation — a matter which will encourage it to implement further the policy of annexing the Golan Heights, Holy Jerusalem, and southern Lebanon, as well as imposing a situation in the Palestinian territories and other occupied Arab territories as a prelude to their annexation.

4) The summit conference stresses anew that the 1949 Geneva treaty concerning the protection of civilians during wars applies to Syrian territories occupied by Israel since 1967, and it urges signatories of the treaty to guarantee the implementation of this treaty's clauses and to respect the commitments stipulated by such clauses in all circumstances.

5) The summit conference calls upon all countries to sever diplomatic, military, commercial, and cultural ties with Israel, stopping all aid for it and taking all measures that would compel Israel to abrogate its decision to annex the Syrian Golan Heights.

6) The summit conference lauds the struggle of the Syria Arabs in the occupied Golan Heights against occupation, and it stresses its full support for their just struggle to defend their freedom, security of their lands, and national identity and to liberate their soil.

7) The summit conference asks the secretary general to report to the 17th ICO Foreign Ministers Conference on the measures taken by the member-countries in the implementation of the clauses of this resolution.

Morocco expressed its reservation because of the Syrian delegation's absence.

Seven: Resolutions on the Strategic Alliance Between the United States and Israel:

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait during the period 26 to 28 Jumada al-'Ula 1407, corresponding to 26 to 28 January 1987, discussed the clause entitled "The Strategic Alliance between the United States and Israel,

While referring to Resolution No 6/4 S/IS, issued by the fourth Islamic summit conference, Resolution No 10/15 S.S., issued by the Fifteenth Islamic Conference of foreign ministers, and Resolution No 11/16 SS, issued by the sixteenth Islamic conference of foreign ministers;

While referring to UNGA resolution 108/S.H., issued on 19/12/1983, requiring a state, particularly the United States, to abstain from taking any step capable of strengthening its military potential and its aggressive acts either in occupied Palestinian Arab territories or against the countries of the region;

While also referring to UNGA Resolutions No 311/146/S.A., issued on 14/12/1984 and number 40/168/S.A. issued on 16/12/1985, and number 41/163 /SA, issued on 4/12/1986;

1) It strongly condemns the strategic alliance between the United States and Israel, and all the agreements and forms of mutual cooperation between themn;

2) It considers this alliance and subsequent agreements, particularly the agreements on the creation of a free trade zone between the United States and Israel and the participation of Israel in the U.S. Star Wars program which are aimed at increasing the military and economic potential of Israel, thus enabling it to continue its aggressive and expansionist practices in the region and strengthen its policy of settlement in Palestine and the other occupied Arab territories;

3) It considers also that this alliance confirms U.S. policy which is against the Arab and Islamic Nation, and which constitutes a threat to the security of their states;

4) It calls on the member-states to take effective measures to face the dangers resulting from this hostile alliance and to support the struggle of the Arab nation against it;

5) The secretary general is entrusted to present a report to the 17th foreign ministers conference on the practical applications of this alliance and the measures the member-states adopt in implementation of this resolution.

Eight: Concerning International terrorism in all its forms

The fifth Islamic summit conference held in Kuwait in the period 26-28 Jumada al-'Ula 1407, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987,

Setting out from the eternal teachings laid down by the true Islamic religion, a precise and just criteria for relations among all people,

Confirming the need to adhere to the principles and noble values brought about by the magnamimous Islamic Shari'ah, which call for the rejection of all forms of justice, aggression and crime,

Believing in the values which God almighty bestowed on man when he preferred him to many other creatures, and prohibited his killing wrongly when He said "Do not kill the soul which God has banned unjustly."

Adhering to the teachings of the tolerant Islamic Shari'ah, which prohibits the scaring of the innocent or committing aggression against their souls and property, and which observes the principle of personal responsibility, in implementation of His saying: "No one shall be responsible for the sin of another,"

Guided by the ICO charter, which obliges all member states to work for the consolidation of Islamic solidarity and the backing of international security and peace based on justice and right,

Expressing its deep anxiety and annoyance at the emergence and aggravation of the phenomenon of international terrorism in all its forms throughout the world, and confirming its extreme regret concerning the innocent souls that fell victim of this phenomenon and the grave losses in property in Islamic and other countries,

Understanding the extreme harm caused by this phenomenon to relations among states and the feelings of suspicions, bitterness and hostility among individuals and peoples,

Condemning and firmly rejecting the biased and false claims made by circles hostile to Islam and Muslims attempting to link the phenomenon of terrorism and its hateful aggravation with Muslims,

Repeating with all clarity its absolute belief in the need to distinguish between the unjust criminal acts of terror being committed by individuals, groups of states, and the legitimate national struggle of colonized and oppressed peoples against foreign occupation of any kind, struggle which is endorsed by heavenly laws, human values and international charters.

Recalling and reiterating its full commitment to all the resolutions adopted within the framework of the ICO with regard to the condemnation and rejection of all forms of terrorism, including the hijacking of planes, and Resolution No 40/61, which was adopted by the 40th UN General Assembly session with regard to the prevention of international terrorism, decides the following:

1) The categorical denunciation of all criminal acts and forms of international terrorism as being contrary to the teachings of Islam, international conventions, and human values.

2) The manifestation of the maximum degree of readiness by the Islamic world countries to cooperate fully among themselves and with other member countries of the international community for the elimination of the phenomenon of international terrorism.

3) The rejection and strong condemnation of the use of terrorism as a means for exercising foreign policy by any country.

4) The complete commitment by ICO member-countries to condemn terrorists, refuse them support, refuse them any direct or indirect help or provide them with shelter, or train them for acts of violence and aggression, or encourage them to commit acts of terrorism.

5) The full commitment of member countries to refuse to respond to the demands of terrorists because they represent acts of blackmail which are contrary to the teachings of the true Islamic religion and the interests of the peoples in their efforts to frustrate the deisgns and aims of terrorism.

6) To follow-up and support the efforts exerted within the framework of the United Nations with a view to tackling the problem of terrorism.

7) To ask the ICO secretary general to take adequate measures for the implementation of this resolution and to report on this matter to the 17th Islamic foreign ministers conference.

Nine: [no title of resolution as received]

Regarding the definition of the meaning of terrorism and defining the difference between it and a people's struggle for their just cause and the liberation of their territories, as well as the initiative of the Syrian Arab Republic to convene an international conference under U.S. auspice on the topic of terrorism,

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference held in Kuwait between 26 and 28 Jumadi al-'Ula 1407, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987, proceeding from the conviction that there is international unanimity on combatting all forms of terrorism and ending its evils and causes, which are aimed at the lives of innocent people and their property, and at exposing the sovereignty of countries to violation and peoples' rights to usurpation and loss,

Given the fact that there is no well-defined or agreed international criteria through which the international community is able to clearly distinguish between terrorism and national struggle,

In view of the need for international cooperation in drawing up a formula to help combat terrorism and to curb it,

While denouncing endeavors aimed at erasing the differences between terrorism and peoples' struggle, which is in conformity with the principles of international law and the UN and OAU charters:

1) The summit conference supports the idea of convening an international conference, under UN auspice, to discuss the issue of international terrorism and distinguish between it and the

peoples' struggle for their established national causes and the liberation of their territories.

2) It supports the efforts being exerted in the United Nations to combat terrorism within the framework of the appointed and specialized committee set up in accordance with UNGA Resolution No 17/3034.

10. Regarding U.S. Aggression Against the Jamahiriyah

The fifth Islamic Summit conference, convened in Kuwait between 26-28 Jamadi al-Awwal 1407, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987, discussed the item concerning the U.S. aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

While it refers to the 16th Islamic ICO foreign ministers conference, the declaration issued by the OAU summit in its 22d ordinary session regarding the air and naval attack carried out by the U.S. Government against the Jamahiriyah in April 1986, the declaration issued by the 8th Nonaligned Summit Conference in Harare, UNGA Resolution 38/41 dated 20/11/1986, and the statement issued by the coordinating meeting of Islamic countries' foreign ministers held in New York on 12 October 1986, and out of its belief in the joint destiny of and solidarity among Islamic countries on the basis of the principles and objectives of the ICO Charter, and as affirmation of the support to Islamic countries exposed to imperialist and Zionist threat, which has always been expressed by the Islamic conference, decided the following:

1) The conference condemns the U.S. aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and its leader's residence, which constitutes a violation of the UN Charter and international law.

2) It considers any aggression against any Islamic state to be aggression against all Islamic states.

3) The conference calls on the United States to halt such hostile acts, including carrying out maneuvers in the Gulf of Sidra, which represent a danger for the sovereignty of the Jamahiriyah, international peace, and security in the Mediterranean.

4) The conference calls on the United States to abide by UNGA Resolution No 41/38 and to give full compensation to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for the human and material damage incurred.

5) The conference requests all countries to refuse to give any assistance or facilities for committing any hostile action against the Jamahiriyah.

6) The conference denounces the economic measures adopted by the United States against the Libyan Jamahiriyah in its capacity as being considered economic oppression for political reasons. The conference calls on the United States to cancel these measures immediately.

7) The conference calls on Islamic states to take measures and make arrangements to assist the Jamahiriyah during such aggression, and to overcome the economic measures undertaken by the United States against the Jamahiriyah.

8) The conference reconfirms its solidarity with the Jamahiriyah. It announces its backing for the Jamahiriyah in the defense of its independence, sovereignty and regional security.

9) The conference requests the ICO secretary general to follow up this resolution and to present a report in this connection to be submitted before the coming ministerial conference.

11. Concerning resumption or establishment of diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy, and concerning states maintaining diplomatic relations with it.

The fifth Islamic summit conference — convened in Kuwait from 26 to 28 Jamad al-Awwal 1407, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987;

Inspired by the principles and aims of the charter of the Islamic conference organization;

And while it recalls the resolutions of the previous information conferences affirming the commitment of the member states to break all political, economic, military, cultural and other direct and indirect relations with the Zionist enemy;

While it points out once again that continuing to maintain or to resume political, economic, military or cultural or other relations with the Zionist enemy hels the continuation of the usurpation of Palestine and the inalienable national rights of the people of Palestine;

And while it draws attention to UNGA Resolution No 3379/d-30 passed at its 13th session (?20) November 1975, which affirmed that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination;

And while it recalls the 22d OAU summit conference Resolution No 1057/1986 and Resolution No 21 of the OAU Ministerial Council in the extraordinary 2d session convened in Addis Ababa from 19 to 21 November 1973, which recommend to member states to maintain the break in relations with the Zionist enemy — the natural and absolute partner with the racist regime in South Africa;

And while it relies on the Resolution No 8/15 (?issued) by the 15th Islamic foreign ministers conference concerning the adoption of a stand against Zionist efforts to break the isolation, and Resolution No 15/16 issued by the 16th Islamic Foreign ministers conference, which calls on member states not to resume relations and to break relations with the Zionist state;

And after it debated the recent developments in connection with the decision by the governments of some member states to resume their relations with the Zionist enemy — a matter that could lead to breaking the isolation around the zionist enemy and strengthening his ability to continue his deep political, colonial and expansionist practices;

1) Denounces the resumption of diplomatic relations with the Zionist enemy by some states in view of the fact that this action is contrary to the resolutions of Islamic conferences and the OAU Ministerial Council, and constitutes an act that is hostile to the

Arab and Islamic nation. [passage indistinct]

13. Resolution on the Lebanese Issue and the Israeli Occupation of Lebanese Territories:

The fifth Islamic summit conference, held in Kuwait during 26 to 28 Jumada al-Ula 1407, corresponding to 26 to 28 January,

While inspired by the principles and objectives determined by the ICO, the UN, and Arab League charters on the securing of the safety, integrity and sovereignty of member-states on all their territories,

Recalls and affirms the relevant resolutions and the communiques of the Islamic summit conferences, particularly the 1981 Mecca summit, the 1984 Casablanca summit, and that of the foreign ministers, especially the 1981 Baghdad conference, the 1984 Sanaa conference and the 1986 Fes conference, as well as the Arab summit conferences held in Cairo, Riyadh, Tunis and Fes, and the UN resolutions with regard to south Lebanon,

Draws the attention of the international community to the continuous aggression and crimes committed by the Zionist enemy against civilians in Lebanon, and its continuous violation of Lebanese airspace,

Praises the resistance of the Lebanese people against Israeli occupation and its terrorist and repressive practices which violate all UN principles, the Human Rights Declaration, and the Hague agreement of 1907 and that of Geneva of 1949 concerning the protection of civilians in time of war,

Recalls the recommendation of the Permanent Committee of Economic and Trade Cooperation session held in Turkey in March 1986, which stipulated support for Lebanon in the reconstruction of its economy by supplying financial and economic aid and granting it facilities for marketing its products, including preferential treatment.

1) The summit conference stresses its full concern to preserve Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and the integrity of its people and territories, and reiterates its support for the Lebanese Government in its endeavors to achieve national reconciliation, restore normal life, return displaced people to their areas and villages, release kidnapped persons, and achieve the State's sovereignty and authority over all national issues, to all recognized international Lebanese territories, especially the internationally recognized borders with the Israeli enemy.

2) The summit conference strongly condemns all forms of Israel's occupation of southern Lebanon, including what it calls "The Security Zone," which in reality is implementation of its expansionist policies.

3) The summit conference strongly condemns Israel's continued actions, and aggressive and criminal acts against civilians, forcing them to migrate.

4) The summit conference repeats its demand for the implementation of the UN Security Council resolutions on Lebanon and the South, especially Resolutions 425 and 426 of 1978, and 508 and 509 of 1982, which call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories and the deployment of the Lebanese Army and the UNIFIL forces up to the recognized international borders.

5) The summit conference salutes the steadfastness of the Lebanese people and supports their resistance and just struggle for the liberation of their territories from Israeli occupation.

6) The summit conference stresses the need for economic consolidation in Lebanon, speedy financial and material aid to enable it to confront the overwhelming difficulties at the social and economic levels, as well as granting it adequate facilities to export its products; it also urges all countries and specialized international organizations to give it aid in order to back it in the reconstruction of its economy and institutions, and to grant whatever aid was previously allocated.

[No number as received]: Statement on the Jerusalem Fund and Its Trust [waqfiyah]

The Fifth ICO Summit in Kuwait, 26-28 Jumada al-Ula 1407, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987,

Proceeding from the principles and objectives of the Islamic Conference Charter,

Affirming continued Islamic solidarity with the Palestinian people and the Islamic countries' obligation to support the Jerusalem Fund and its trust by fixed financial contributions,

Appreciating the importance of the vital and effective role of the Jerusalem Fund for supporting the steadfastness and struggle of the Palestinian people throughout the occupied Palestinian territory, particularly in the holy city of Jerusalem,

Underlining the importance of the role of the trust to insure fixed financial resources for this fund,

Praising the Islamic countries that are persevering in giving annual donations to the Jerusalem Fund and its trust, foremost of which is the kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and on the basis of all the Islamic resolutions issues in this regard, has decided:

1) All Islamic countries will be obliged to contribute to the Jerusalem Fund and its trust $100 million, by amounts equivalent to the value of proportionate shares fixed for each in the General Secretariat budget.

2) The General Secretariat will take the necessary steps and measures to put this into effect.

[No number or title of resolution as received]

The Fifth ICO Summit, meeting in Kuwait from 26 to 28 Jumada al-Ula 1407, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987, taking into consideration the commitment of all countries to refrain from resorting to the use or threat of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence of any country, and to refrain from taking any actiton incompatible with the principles and aims of the UN charter,

Reiterating the established rights of all peoples to choose their form of government and their economic, political, and social system without any foreign intervention or interference, coercion, or hindrance of any kind,

Expressing profound concern at the continued Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan, with the consequent prevention of the Muslim people of Afghanistan from exercising their right to determine their political future of their own free will,

Recalling the principled stance taken by the Islamic conference since January 1980, as embodied in its resolutions concerning the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and the Fourth ICO Summit held at Casablanca in Rabi al-Thani 1404, corresponding to January 1984, and the 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Fes in Rabi al-Thani 1406, corresponding to January 1986,

Taking into consideration the resolutions adopted during the 36th, 38th, 39th, 40th, and 41st UN General Assembly sessions and the resolutions adopted by the ministerial conference of the nonaligned countries against foreign military intervention in Afghanistan during its meetings in Delhi, February 1981, Havana, June 1982, Luanda, September 1985, and New Delhi in April 1986, and the resolutions of the 7th and 8th Nonaligned Summit Conferences held in New Delhi in March 1983 and Harare in September 1986, and taking into consideration the sufferings of the valiant Afghan people, and the agonies and ordeals they endure,

Appealing to all states to respect the sovereignty of Afghanistan, its Islamic personality, and its character as a nonaligned country,

And being deeply aware of the pressing need to find a settlement for the grave situation prevailing in Afghanistan:

1) Affirms its commitment to the implementation of relevent resolutions of the fourth Islamic summit conference and previous Islamic conferences.

2) Expresses once again its deep concern over the continuation of the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan, and it resolutely renews its demand for the immediate, complete, and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan.

3) Calls for urgent efforts to guarantee respect for the inalienable national rights of the people of Afghanistan to decide the form of its ruling system and to choose its economic, political and social systems without any foreign intervention or coersion.

4) Calls for more efforts to ensure that Afghanistan remains independent and preservers its character as an Islamic and nonaligned country.

5) Expresses deep concern for the continuing exodus and suffering of millions of Afghan refugees who sought refuge in Pakistan and in the Islamic Republic of Iran, and whose number has continuously been rising.

6) Forcefully urges the provision of favorable conditions to enable Afghan refugees to return to their homeland in dignity and honor.

7) Renews its call on all states and national and international organizations to give all aspects of aid to relieve the suffering of Afghan refugees.

8) Expresses its gratitude to the states and organizations which have given generous donations to the Afghan refugees to relieve their suffering.

9) Expresses deep regret for the repeated violations of Pakistan's airspace and the shelling of its territory from the Afghan side, and expresses its appreciation for the self-restraint of the Pakistani Government toward these provocations.

10) Affirms the commitment of the Islamic Conference Organization to contribute toward a settlement of this issue, which constitutes a cause for concern in the Islamic world, and it affirms commitment to a settlement that agrees with the principles approved by the Islamic Conference Organization and international society.

11) Salutes the efforts made to find a political solution to the Afghan problem and expresses support for the positive steps taken in this regard by the UN secretary general and his personal envoy through indirect talks.

12) Expresses its support for the principled and positive policy followed by Afghanistan in these negotations which made it possible to make substantial progress toward finding a just and comprehensive political settlement to the Afghan problem.

13) Urges that at the next round of indirect talks a short-term schedule for the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan be submitted in view of this being indispensable to finding a settlement.

14) Commends the heroic struggle in which the Afghan people are engaged with the aim of liberating their homeland from foreign forces, and supports the role played by the Afghan mujahidin movement in order that Afghanistan may regain its independence, nonaligned status, and characteristic as a Muslim country.

15) On the basis of recognizing this role, it urges the member-countries of the Islamic Conference Organization to strengthen their cooperation with the Afghan mujahidin in an endeavor to achieve the objectives of the Afghan people's just struggle.

16) Salutes the objective aimed at achieving true national reconciliation in Afghanistan that expresses the people's will and its Islamic features and traditions.

17) Stresses its conviction to the Soviet Union that to prove its sincere desire to find a just and speedy solution to the Afghanistan situation would lead to the withdrawal of its forces from this Muslim country and would remove one of the main obstacles in the way of relations between Islamic countries and the Soviet Union. [sentence as received]

18) Recommends that the Ministerial Committee, composed of

the ICO secretary general and the foreign ministers of Guinea, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan and Tunisia, should continue efforts to find a political solution to the Afghan problem and to cooperate with the UN secretary general in accordance with the aforementioned rules in his efforts to find a just and peaceful solution to the Afghanistan situation.

[No number as received] Statement on Israeli Nuclear Armament

The fifth Islamic summit meeting held in Kuwait during 26-28 Jumada al-Ula 1407, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987:

Recalling the resolutions adopted at previous Islamic Conference sessions, particularly Resolution No 13/16 issued by the 16th foreign ministers conference;

Pointing to the UN General Assembly resolutions on Israeli nuclear armament, the latest of which being Resolution No 41/93 of 4 December 1981;

Pointing to the conclusions reached by the UN committee on Israeli nuclear armament, contained in document 27/431 of 1982, and the results of the study by the UN Academy for Disarmament Research, contained in document 40/520 of 1985;

Pointing also to UN General Assembly Resolution No 39/72 concerning relations between Israel and South Africa, particularly in the nuclear field;

Pointing also to UN General Assembly Resolution No 39/54 of 1984, calling on all Middle East countries to agree to subject all their nuclear activities to IAEA safeguards until a nuclear arms-free-zone is established in the Middle East, and calling on those countries to declare their support for such zone in this area and to deposit such statements with the Security Council;

Pointing in particular to Resolutions 487/1981, unanimously adopted by the Security Council, calling on Israel to subject all of its nuclear installations to IAEA guarantees;

Noting with concern Israel's continued refusal to commit itself not to manufacture or possess nuclear arms, and its refusal to subject its nuclear utilities to the IAEA safeguard system despite repeated appeals by the Security Council, the UN General Assembly, and the IAEA;

Feeling strong concern over the racist Zionist entity's continued pursuance of frenzied nuclear armament policy, its secret and illegitimate activities to possess fissionable material and nuclear detonation equipment, as revealed in reports issued by the IAEA and by U.S. information sources, and in information revealed in October 1986;

While the summit conference is very concerned about Israel's continuous development of nuclear weapons and their possession, it stresses that the possession of nuclear weapons by the Zionist racist regime threatens the security of the Middle East region and Africa, exposing them to the danger of the spread of nuclear weapons.

1) The summit conference condemns the Zionist entity's continuous rejection of UN Security Council and IAEA resolutions calling for it to submit all its nuclear reactors to the safety regulations system.

2) The summit conference repeats its strong condemnation of the existing collusion between Israel and South Africa in the field of nuclear armament, a matter especially threatening security and peace in the African and Middle East regions, and also international peace and security; it also hinders the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in these two regions.

3) The summit conference reiterates the determination of the member countries to continue their cooperation within the framework of the United Nations and the IAEA as well as other related international institutions in order to compel Israel to obey international resolutions and, especially to subject Israel's nuclear reactor to international inspection.

4) The summit conference strongly rejects all endeavors being carried out by some countries to prevent UNGA from continuing discussion of Israel's nuclear policy and its noncompliance with resolutions.

5) The summit conference requests the IAEA to halt any scientific cooperation with Israel that would aid its nuclear capabilities.

6) The summit conference urges all countries and organizations which have not yet stopped their cooperation with and aid to Israel in the nuclear field, to do so.

7) The summit conference calls upon the secretary general to examine Israel's activities in the nuclear field and update the study on Israeli nuclear armament in the light of the latest available data; the study should, however, be reported to the next ICO foreign ministers meeting on the implementation of this resolution.

17: [number as received] Concerning the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and Israel's refusal to adhere to the resolutions of the United Nations and the IAEA.

The fifth Islamic summit conference, held in Kuwait during 26-28 Jumada al-Awla, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987;

Takes into consideration the principles of Islamic solidarity stated in the charter;

Recalls the criminal act committed by Israel in carrying out international armed aggression against the Iraqi peaceful nuclear installations, which are under international supervision, and its dangerous effects on the firm international system concerning the peaceful use of nuclear energy and the system of IAEA guarantees;

Points to resolution 14/16 issued by the 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference;

Looks with extreme concern at Israel's refusal to abide by Security Council Resolution No 487, dated 19 June 1981;

Notes the related resolutions issued by UNGA, the latest of which is Resolution No 41/12, dated 29 October 1986, and also the IAEA general conference resolutions;

Is extremely concerned by Israel's nondeclaration in clear terms of its acceptance of the internationally recognized criteria of defining the purpose of a peaceful nuclear utility and its nonrecognition of the effectiveness of the international system of guarantees as a means that can be relied upon in ascertaining the peaceful operation of nuclear installations;

Notes with extreme anxiety the continuation of Israel's policy of aggression and its continued threats to repeat its aggression against Iraq and other states, particularly the threatening statement made by an Israeli minister on 26 March 1985, issued in document A/40/283 in which he said, among other things, "we are ready to attack any nuclear reactor built by Iraq in the future."

1) It reiterates its condemnation of Israel for its continuing refusal to implement Security Council Resolution No 487, which was unanimously adopted on 19 July 1981.

2) It reiterates its strong condemnation of Israel for its aggressive policy against the Islamic states aimed at impeding their scientific and technical development.

3) It reiterates its condemnation of Israel for its armed aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations, which are submitted to the IAEA safety system, considering it to be an aggression against the Iaea safety system and the inalienable right of peoples to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

4) It rejects Israeli statements dated 22/9/1985, addressed to the 29th IAEA General conference, because they do not comply with the regulations of the UNGA resolutions, particularly Resolution No 28/9 and the IAEA Resolution No 409 of 1983 and 425 of 1984, which specifically demand that Israel immediately withdraw its threat to attack and destroy nuclear installations in Iraq and other countries.

5) It reaffirms the right of Iraq and all developing countries to develop the peaceful use of nuclear energy in their programs of development.

6) It calls on member-states to act seriously and effectively through effective participation in the proceedings of UN and IAEA conferences and other international organizations in order to safeguard the implementation of Security Council, UNGA, and IAEA resolutions, and to adopt resolutions ensuring the realization of the objectives of this resolution.

7) It reaffirms that any armed attack against a nuclear installation, even if it is carried out by means of traditional arms, is equivalent in its consequences to an attack by means of nuclear arms with regard to the resulting emission of dangerous nuclear substances, a matter which could lead to a nuclear war.

8) It calls on the Security Council to adopt the necessary measures to make Israel obey the regulations of Security Council Resolution No 487 which was unanimously adopted on 19 July 1981.

9) It considers that Israel's officially declared threat to repeat its armed attack against nuclear installations in Iraq and other countries constitutes a continuous violation of the UN charter and consequently of the IAEA basic statute.

10) It calls on member-states to work for international legal measures to stop armed attack on nuclear installations as a contribution toward spreading and safeguarding development and toward security in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

11) It condemns any threat of attack on nuclear installations in developing countries.

12) It urges member-states to urge the IAEA to terminate any scientific cooperation with Israel in view of Israel's noncompliance with the UN resolution that calls on it to place all its nuclear installations under the safeguard of the international agency.

13) It affirms its categorical rejection of all attempts by certain states to delete from the UNGA agenda the article on the armed Israeli attack on the peaceful nuclear installations in Iraq, in view of Israel's noncompliance with the Security Council Resolution No [number indistinct] of 1981.

14) It decided to include the subject in the agenda of the forthcoming Islamic foreign ministers conference.

15) It called on the secretary general to present a report concerning the implementation of these resolutions to the next Islamic foreign ministers conference.

[no number as received]: Concerning the territorial dispute between Libya and Chad.

The Fifth ICO Summit, held in Kuwait between 26-28 Jumada al-Ula 1407, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987,

While expressing its extreme concern about the escalation of the military operations in the Republic of Chad,

While it is aware that such a territorial dispute between Libya and Chad might threaten peace and security in the region,

While it again stresses that all countries should adhere to the commitment not to use threats and force against the sovereignty or territorial integrity of any state, or to follow any method that does not conform with the principles and aims of the ICO,

While it lauds the OAU's efforts to solve this dispute within an African framework,

1) The summit conference urges the two sides of the conflict to refrain from any act that might increase the seriousness of the situation.

2) The summit conference stresses that the OAU is the natural framework for resolving this dispute, and thus it expresses full support for this organization.

3) The summit conference repeatedly urges the two fraternal and neighborly countries, Libya and Chad, to solve the existing territorial dispute through peaceful means without any pressure or any foreign intervention, in accord with the principle and aims of both the ICO and OAU charters.

4) The summit conference calls upon the secretary general to study the implementation of this resolution by cooperating with the OAU secretary general and to report on this matter to the next ICO foreign ministers meeting.

[No number as received]: On the U.S.-British-Israeli onslaught against certain member states:

The Fifth ICO Summit, meeting in Kuwait during the period 26-28 Jumada al-Ula 1407, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987,

Guided by the principles and objectives of the ICO, which confirm the common destiny of Islamic peoples,

Guided by the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, and the UN Charter and UN resolutions embodying the commitment of states to respect fully other countries' sovereignty, integrity of their soil, and political independence,

Recalling the UN resolutions that affirm the right of all peoples to legitimate struggle in defense of the integrity of their soil, their sovereignty, and their political independence, and to struggle against any interference, invasion, aggression, or foreign occupation,

1) Strongly condemns the U.S.-British-Israeli campaign against Syria and certain Islamic countries aimed at undermining their reputation on the international level and at trying to harm their legitimate struggle against U.S.-Zionist plans in the area.

2) Calls on all member-states to show further cohesion, solidarity, and cooperation in all fields, under the aegis of Islamic solidarity, to stand against this campaign and against the imperialist-Zionist plans, as well as to resist them by all means available.

3) Calls on the secretary general to study the situation and to submit a report on this matter to the 17th Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference.

[No number as received]: Concerning the Horn of Africa problem

The Fifth Islamic Summit Conference, held in Kuwait in the period 26-28 Jumada al-Awla 1407, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987,

Is guided by the noble principles and objectives of the ICO Charter,

Recalls Resolution No 3/12-S /Q A/ issued by the third Islamic summit conference held in Mecca-Al-Ta'if, 25-28/1/1981,

Recalls Resolution No 25/14-S issued by the Islamic foreign ministers conference held in Dacca 6-11 December 1983,

Is deeply concerned that the situation in the Horn of Africa remains unchanged despite the efforts exerted by the organization at ministerial and summit levels;

1) It expresses its full support and solidarity with the oppressed Islamic peoples in the Horn of Africa.

2) Calls for a peaceful settlement to the Horn of Africa problem in accordance with the provisions of the UN and ICO charters and the principles of modern international law which secures for all peoples their firm right to self-determination and national independence.

3) Asks the ICO secretary general to study developments in the Horn of Africa and to submit a report in this respect to the next session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

[no number or title of resolution as received]

With regard to the occupation of two regions of the Somali Democratic Republic's territories, the fifth Islamic summit conference convened in Kuwait from 26-28 Jamadi al-Awwal 1407, corresponding to 26-28 January 1987, taking guidance from the noble Islamic principles and the charter's objectives, which call for strengthening the determination of all Muslim peoples with a view to protecting their honor, independence and national rights, taking into consideration the principles concerning the safeguarding of international peace and security and the prohibition of acts of aggression and occupation of territories by force, which are principles provided by the ICO and UN charters, bearing in mind the declaration issued by the coordinating meeting of Islamic countries' foreign ministers held in New York on 2 October 1986 during the 41st UNGA session, and after hearing the report submitted by the Somali Democratic Republic's delegation on this issue;

1) Expresses its full support and solidarity with the Somali Democratic Republic in securing its sovereignty and territorial unity.

2) Urges Ethiopia to withdraw its forces immediately and unconditionally from the territories of the Somali Democratic Republic.

3) Repeats the decision and resolutions issued in this regard by the fourth Islamic summit conference and previous conferences of Islamic countries' foreign ministers.

4) Encourages contacts and dialogue currently taking place between Somalia and Ethiopia in an effort to find a just and lasting solution to the conflict in the Horn of Africa.

5) Asks the ICO secretary general study developments regarding this matter and to submit a report on it to the next session of the Islamic foreign ministers conference.

[No number as received]: On the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa:

The fifth Islamic summit meeting, held in Kuwait during the period 26-28 Jumada al-Ula 1407, corresponding to 26-28 Jan-

uary 1987:

Discussing the topic entitled "The Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Namibia and South Africa" and the general secretary's report on this subject in accordance with Resolution 16/16/S, issued by the 16th Islamic foreign ministers conference;

Proceeding from the provisions of the ICO Charter;

Recalling the related resolutions issued by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council on the subject;

Believing that the racist ideology of the racist apartheid regime in South Africa and the fact that its barbaric and illegitimate occupation of Namibia, its exploitation of its natural resources, and its repeated attacks on the independent confrontation states are matters similar to the actions of the Zionist entity in the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands;

Reaffirming that the liberation struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa and the struggle against Zionism in Palestine are one and the same battle;

Taking note of the Paris declaration of 1981, issued by the international conference for sanctions against South Africa, and the paris declaration of 1982, issued by the international conference for supporing the struggle of the people of Namibia;

Endorsing the recommendations adopted by the international conference on granting immediate independence to Namibia, held in Vienna 7-11 July 1986;

Welcoming the firm resolutions and measures adopted by the extraordinary meeting of the coordination bureau of the Nonaligned Movement on Namibia, held in New Delhi 19-21 April 1985, and by the 8th Nonaligned Movement Conference in Harare, Zimabwe, during the period 1-6 September 1986;

Affirming the adroitness of the resolutions of the extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly concerning Namibia in the period 17-20 September 1986.

1) Officially affirms the legitimacy and the justness of the heroic struggle staged by the peoples of South Africa and Namibia in the their armed struggle to be liberated from colonialist domination, racist oppression, and apartheid.

2) Strongly condemns the minority regime for its vile policy based on racist action, which is considered as an undisputed crime against mankind and a real threat to the world and international security, and with regard to the continuation of its illegitimate occupation of Namibia and its repeated aggressions against the Frontline States.

3) Condemns the collusion between the South African regime and the Zionist entity, especially in the nuclear field, aimed at imposing their domination on the African and Arab peoples and to impede their social and economic progress.

4) Strongly condemns the South African regime for its plundering of Namibia's national resources, including material resources, a matter which constitutes a blatant violation of UN Security Council Decree No 1 on Namibia.

5) It repeats its condemnation and rejection of the determination of the racist regime of Pretoria to impose as a prior condition to the independence of Namibia the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. It also expresses satisfaction with the relevant resolutions rejecting such conditions issued by the Security Council and the UNGA.

6) Urges the United States, the United Kingdom, the FRG, Canada, and France to exert immediate and unlimited pressures, and to implement real economic sanctions on the racist regime of South Africa with the aim of speeding up the implementation of the UN plan for the independence of Namibia in accordance with Security Council Resolution No 425.

7) Expresses its satisfaction at the U.S. Senate's adoption of economic sanctions against Pretoria, as well as the wider sanctions taken by some European countries against this regime.

8) Expresses its satisfaction at the withdrawal of some European commerial and banking companies and urges that such measures continue.

9) Announces that apartheid and minority rule are the main reasons for the explosive situation in southern Africa, in addition to the fact that they constitute two obstacles in the way of peace, security, stability, and economic development in the region.

10) Declares officially that the only basis for a just and lasting solution in South Africa is the elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms and manifestations, and the establishment of majority rule on the basis of granting the right to vote to the entire adult population within the framework of a united state of South Africa.

11) Praises the oppressed and struggling people of South Africa for the unity and firmness they show in opposing the alleged constitutional changes and the policy of setting up Bantustans, which is aimed at the obstruction and liquidation of their struggle for the creation of a democratic [word indistinct] society, which unites all people of South Africa, irrespective of race, color, or creed.

12) Expresses its full solidarity with the confrontation states and other neighboring countries in their backing of the struggle of the African National Congress, the Pan-African Congress, and SWAPO, and calls on all member-states to provide assistance of all types to these countries to enable them to stand fast in the face of the repeated acts of aggression by the racist regime of Pretoria against their peoples, sovereignty, territorial integrity, security, and stability.

13) Denounces the establishment of the Bantustan, invented by the racist regime to consolidate its detested racist policy which weakens the country's regional unity for the purpose of prolonging the domination of the white minority.

14) Calls on governments to reject recognition of these hireling

entities in any form.

15) Urges the Security Council to impose effective and extensive sanctions on South Africa in accordance with the seventh article of the UN Charter.

16) Reaffirms that UN Resolution No 425 of 1978 still forms the proper and only basis for realizing Namibian independence, which must not be tied to any other issue.

17) Calls on the Security Council to explore all ways and to use all means available to speed up the realization of Namibian independence.

18) Supports the struggle of SWAPO, including armed struggle for the purpose of achieving the independence of a unified Namibian homeland, and also the struggle of the militant people of South Africa and the national liberation movements aimed at liquidating the racist regime, and to enable the people of South Africa to exercise their basic rights and democratic freedoms.

19) Demands that the apartheid regime in South Africa immediately stop all acts of savage repression and rule of terrorism imposed on the inhabitants of South Africa and Namibia, and free unconditionally the despotically detained political prisoners, including Nelson Mandela, a prominent personality in the liberation struggle movement.

20) Urges all member-countries not to hesitate to offer their maximum backing and assistance to the national liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa at this critical stage in their struggle.

21) Expresses support for the eighth nonaligned countries' summit resolution on setting up an African solidarity fund for the peoples of southern Africa struggling to destroy apartheid, and urges member-countries to contribute to the fund.

22) Requests that the secretary general coordinate with member-countries regarding the provision of aid and backing for the oppressed Namibian and South African peoples.

23) Decides to set up an ICO follow-up committee concerned with South Africa and Namibia, headed by the secretary general. This ministerial committee will include six members appointed by the secretary general in consultation with member-countries on the basis of geographical representation.

24) Urges member-countries to encourage the opening and setting up of offices representing the liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa in their capital cities, and to grant them the concessions and immunities needed to carry out their tasks.

25) Expresses deep appreciation of member-countries that have permitted the opening of these offices.

26) The secretary general is requested to convey this decision to the UN secretary general and the OAU secretary general.

27) Decides that an item entitled "Supporting the Liberation Struggle of the Peoples of Namibia and South Africa" be added to the agenda of the 17th Islamic foreign ministers conference.

28) The secretary general is requested to study the outcome of this decision and submit a report to the 17th Islamic foreign ministers conferences.

Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Briefs Press on Summit

LD292223 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1307 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Kuwait, 29 Jan (KUNA) — Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir al-Sabah, Kuwaiti deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, said today that the Fifth ICO Summit was fully successful in terms of the level of attendance by leaders and (?foreign ministers). He added that the conference is considered the biggest ever regarding attendance, outcome, and resolutions.

During a press conference at the Palace of Conferences following the conclusion of the summit, he denied the presence of any country's fleet in the territorial waters of any country in the region. The minister pointed out, however, that U.S., British, French, and Soviet fleets are present in international waters and that their task is to protect these countries' merchant ships.

He added that the Islamic Peace Committee "set up by the ICO at the Ta'if summit still exists, and its mandate has been renewed by the Fifth ICO Summit." He pointed out that consultations took place between the leaders this morning before the summit's closing session. The main topic of these consultations was the Iraq-Iran war. It was agreed to commission his highness the amir, chairman of the conference, together with the ICO General Secretariat, to pursue the search for a solution to the Iraq-Iran war. The minister hoped that this goal will be achieved and that the war will end.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, who chaired the preparatory meeting of the foreign ministers of the Islamic countries on 22 January, said that everybody condemned the continuation of fighting between Iraq and Iran.

He said everybody knows there is acceptance of and a refusal to end the war. The chairmanship and the ICO General Secretariat have been commissioned to follow up the matter with all available means. We hope that the efforts will bear fruit and find a means to end the war.

Replying a question on whether the summit conference put the two sides on equal footing, the Kuwaiti deputy premier and foreign minister said that the report of the Islamic Peace Committee distinguished between the side that has accepted the call to end the war and the side that has refused.

He added that the report noted Iran's request that the committee condemn Iraq. He also said that, since the report contained no condemnation, Iran refused to receive the committee. It is logical that there is a difference between the side which has accepted the efforts, good offices, and mediation of the UN, the Nonaligned Movement, and the Islamic countries and the side which has refused them.

He affirmed that the question of the arming of the two sides in

the war was not discussed at the summit, but he made it clear that there must be an end to the flow of the war machine to the side that rejected peace so that side would become ready to accept an end to the war. He denied that the GCC member-states had agreed to stop weapons to both sides and stressed that the conference had unanimously adopted a draft resolution put forward by Iraq for ending the war. He said there was no agreement on sending a delegation of heads of state to Tehran.

Concerning the question of expelling Iran from the ICO, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister said: "This is not my decision as much as it is the decision of the Islamic summit, and I have no right to speak on the subject."

Regarding Iran's defiance of the conference, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that the leaders made their speeches to the conference, and you all "heard them or read them and perceived the interest of all in an end to the war...This does not mean that the conference declared war...and we must make every effort ...There are several states with various policies, and this is why peace efforts must be the objective of all."

Concerning how to carry out the clauses of the Iraqi-sponsored resolution, he said: "The matter is not in our hands. The ball is now in the Iranian court. I hope fraternal Iran will respond to the good offices made by the leaders of the Islamic nation...and to the repeated calls for ending the war...When Iran responds to these calls, we will certainly find the way to peace."

He expressed the hope that a solution to the conflict will be found this year.

He stressed that the presence of foreign fleets in international waters close to the Gulf region was to protect these countries' merchant ships...and these fleets will have nothing to do with the Iraq-Iran war. However, if other matters or new aspects surface, this would require another reply. He affirmed that there was absolutely no truth to the rumors regarding a link between these fleets and the protection of the security of Kuwait and the region. He said the whole region's security was threatened, not only Kuwait's security...There are serious moves at the UN Security Council regarding this issue, especially by the superpowers.

He said that Kuwait, like all the world's countries, was concerned with terrorism. He said a distinction must be made between terrorism and struggle and national liberation movements. What is taking place in Jerusalem and the occupied territories is against the Israeli occupation forces and not against us. But we are against killing innocent people outside the sphere of oppressed and colonized regions. He said that even the United States resorted to this method in its war against British colonialism.

He noted that the bilateral and tripartite meetings between Arab leaders participating in the ICO summit and the five-sided meeting that took place yesterday were not confined to discussing Egypt's return to the Arab ranks. They discussed everything related to the ICO summit. He said: Egypt was a working and effective member of the ICO, and I welcome Egypt as it was welcomed by the Kuwaiti amir. Regarding an Arab country's opposition to Egypt's return to the Arab ranks, I would say this is an Arab affair... We shall discuss it when the Arab summit convenes, which I hope will be at the earliest possible date. He asked that noone question the position of any Arab country.

Shaykh Al-Sabah pointed out that the ICO approved the establishment of an Islamic Court of Justice "But the stipulation concerning its implementation after 3 years is a matter governed by its charter, the court will be a full establishment within the ICO alongside its sisters at the sixth summit."

He confirmed that the conference did not discuss the issue of the visit by Shim'on Peres, former Israeli prime minister and current foreign minister, to Morocco, and that the praise addressed to King Hassan II was for his chairmanship and leadership of the organization from the fourth summit to date. The issue of the Peres visit is being discussed within the Arab context, he said.

On whether the summit had discussed the conditions of the Palestinian camps in Lebanon within the context of its discussion of the Palestine problem, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said that an Arab committee in charge of dealing with this situation visited Damascus and Beirut. The committee held meetings there, and agreement was reached on putting an end to the situation facing the Arab states, the Palestinian brothers, the various parties to the conflict, and the various militias in Beirut. It was agreed to lift the siege around the camps and we are now awaiting the implementation, he said.

On assisting Lebanon, he said the matter was not dependent on the ICO summit. The Arab summit had allocated funds for this purpose, but the question is to whom shall this assistance be given? He expressed the hope for the establishment of a strong Lebanese Government capable of receiving this assistance and handing it over to those who deserve it. He confirmed that the meeting between Presidents al-Asad and Al-Jumayyil on the sidelines of the ICO summit will pave the way for their forthcoming meeting in Damascus. The Kuwaiti minister also expressed the hope that the meeting will end many of their differences, and wishes the two presidents success.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, recalled that the new achievement of the ICO summit was its affirmation of the continuity of Islamic action "so that the Islamic countries would not abandon each other because we need solidarity and cohesion and we need one another."

He noted the conference's interest in Islamic minorities and the statement on this matter. But he explained that interest does not mean interference in the domestic affairs of other states. Nevertheless it is necessary that these minorities be allowed to perform their religious rites in complete freedom.

He said the conference is working for safeguarding Muslim minorities everywhere, whether in the United States or elsewhere. There are Islamic centers in the United States, which the ICO has been supporting and helping. We shall increase our support for such centers so they can confront Zionist propaganda in the United States.

He affirmed that the conference has given the cultural aspect due attention, and he noted the existence of a permanent committee on this aspect chaired by the Senegalese President Abdou Diouf.

He said: We will endeavor to provide more support for this committee which builds and safeguards Muslim civilization.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad said: We are proud of the success of the Fifth ICO Summit. We are also proud of the presence of the Arab leaderships on Kuwaiti soil. This made it possible for the leaders to hold several meetings in addition to the conference itself. These consultations will facilitate the convening of an Arab summit in the very near future.

Concerning the question of whether the conference established a plan or a policy to confront Israeli nuclear power, he said that the entire Islamic world is paying attention to this subject. The conference adopted a resolution concerning it but the subject was not included in the final communique, he added.

Further Reports, Communiques on Fighting

Communique No 2,548

JN291614 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1545 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,548 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 January 1987]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted praising Iraqi Air Force] After destroying the Mah Shahr Port and its installations, our heroic hawks returned to pour God's wrath on the enemy which he promised the unjust people. At 1634 [1334 GMT] today, 24 aircraft took to the air commanded by brave hawks. their target was the Bandar-e Khomeyni port which the enemy has used in its criminal policy. In addition to harvesting the barbaric heads, our aircraft achieved the following:

1. The destruction of the old petrochemical complex in that port;

2. The destruction of the new petrochemical complex in that port;

3. The destruction of the railway station in that port which is used to transport military equipment.

4. The destruction of the navy boat pier in that port.

5. The destruction of the electric power station in Bandar-e Mah Shahr.

After carrying out all these missions, all our planes returned to the homeland in God's care. Blessed be our Air Force — commanders, hawks, officers, and men. It deserves the love of the leader and the praise of the people. It is the pride of the nation and its asset in difficulties. This is the harvest of the Khomeynites in their conflict with Iraq. What a shame for those miserable people. How miserable will they continue to be as long as their conscience and responsibility to their people do not deter them and as long as they do not possess an article of honor or life?

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 January 1987

Communique No 2,549

JN291831 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1710 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Communique No 2,549 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 29 January 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our victorious forces have continued their heroic combat activities, removing the evil from the homeland of good and love and standing as an impregnable wall in the face of aggressors to protect the land and its people.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today.

1. Last night, the criminal enemy tried to push groups of its scoundrels to intercept our brave, steadfast units in the heroic III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah, south of the La-Asmak Lake, in an abortive attempt to come out of the impasse and the hell in which it found itself. Our victorious forces confronted the enemy groups and, in a short time, annihilated the majority of the groups while the rest of them fled defeated.

Our victorious forces in this sector continued to direct rivers of fire at the enemy remnants near our eastern border. They annihilated a large number of them. Other heroic formations continued their advance toward some spots where the enemy is present, mopping up more land and inflicting further losses on the scoundrels.

2. Our gigantic Air Force today continued to pound the dens of crime and vice, to destroy the pillars of aggression, and to pursue the Khomeynite remnants in the theater of operations and deep inside their territory, destroying many of their positions, guns, equipment, and other weapons, and sending more of their scoundrels to hell in 296 combat missions. In addition, our Air Force achieved the following:

A. At 1056 [0756 GMT] today, our aircraft attacked the city of Kashan, turning their targets into ashes.

B. At 1136 [0836 GMT] today, scores of our aircraft launched a violent aerial raid on the city of Esfahan.

C. At 1300 [1100 GMT] today, a number of our aircraft violently pounded the radio and television station in the city of Ilam to silence the trumpets of charlatanism and cheap lies.

D. At the same time, scores of our planes launched a devastating raid on the city of Qom.

E. At 1403 [1103 GMT] today, a number of our planes raided and burned a gas station in the city of Shahabad [Eslambad].

F. At the same time, a number of our planes which were flying above the area dealt a destructive blow to a sugar factory.

G. While carrying out their heroic missions, our brave hawks spotted a big enemy concentration in the Kut ol Havashem area, deep inside Iran. They directed their violent blows and harvested a large number of the enemy and destroyed more than 100 vehicles and 55 caravans.

H. In another area, an enemy troop concentration was spotted inside its territory in the sector east of Al-Basrah. Our brave hawks harvested a large number of scoundrels and destroyed 66 vehicles, 6 guns, 20 caravans, and 25 tents.

I. At 0740 [0440 GMT] today, our planes launched a raid on a HAWK surface-to-air missile battery which the Zionsit entity had supplied its Khomeyniite servants and destroyed it.

After carrying out all these missions, all our planes returned safely and victoriously to the homeland in God's care and protection, except one plane which fell in enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the pilot's life.

3. The brave helicopter gunship knights continued their victorious raids on the enemy positions and herds, inflicting heavy losses

on enemy personnel, equipment, and weapons in 139 combat sorties. They then returned safely to their bases, praise be to God.

4. The heroic VII Army Corps men continued their intensive and effective support for the brave III Army Corps units. They also achieved the following:

The killing of 83 enemy personnel, the destruction of 14 infantry positions and the killing of their personnel, and the destruction of 5 vehicles, 4 ammunition dumps, 1 machinegun, and 1 mortar.

Blessed be the strong men of the heroic VII Army Corps.

5. The criminal enemy shelled residential areas in the brave city of Basra. The enemy shelling martyred 7 civilians, including 2 women, and wounded 36 civilians, including 3 women.

The criminal enemy also shelled the city of Al-Sulaymaniyah with long-range artillery. The enemy shelling martyred one civilian and wounded three others.

The enemy shelling of the Sharazur area wounded two civilians.

Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and a quick recovery for our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 29 January 1987

Iranian Retreat Reported

JN291742 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1717 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA) — An authoritative Iraqi military source has stated the Iraqi Armed Forces have forced the Iranian forces in the southern sector of the battlefield to retreat on the three axes along which they continued their offensive for the 2d day. In a statement to INA this evening, the Iraqi source said the Iraqi forces have liberated new areas and that the Iranian forces' only foothold is a narrow strip 4 km wide and 2 km deep on which hundreds of shells are falling every minute.

The Iraqi source added the Iranian forces' losses over the past 2 days amount to 5,000 dead, thus putting the overall Iranian losses since they launched their aggression on 9 January at more than 150,000 casualties.

The source explained that the main Iranian divisions have all been destroyed and that groups of students and employees the Iranian regime had brought by force are the only ones who remain on the battlefield. He said the Iranian regime tried to mass some of them in the Kut ol Havashem area and Mohammera [Khorramshahr] but they were immediately wiped out.

Latest reports received from the front mention that many Iranians are escaping on foot or in vehicles and that large numbers have been captured.

Commanders on Iranian Defeats

JN300732 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0600 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jan (INA) — Iraqi field commanders have asserted the Iranian offensive in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah has completely failed from the military viewpoint and has not achieved any of its objectives.

Staff Brigadier General 'Abd al-Wahid Shinan Al Rabat, commander of the Al-Miqdad Forces, said recent enemy attacks against the Al-Miqdad Forces sector were completely crushed. This prompted the enemy to involve new, untrained elements in the battle and it was easy for the Iraqi forces to contain these elements and turn them into ashes with Iraqi fire. In a statement published by the newspaper *Al-Qadisiyah*, organ of the Iraqi Defense Ministry, today, he added the Iranian enemy has sustained incredibly huge losses in equipment and personnel in the III Army Corps sector and on very limited areas of land so that Iraqi territory has turned into a graveyard for the enemy forces and divisions thrusted into the battle.

Brig Gen Muhammad Subhi, commander of the III Army Corps artillery, said the artillery managed to annihilate all of the Iranian forces thrust into the battle and that their corpses turned into high piles of scattered remains. He explained that since the beginning of the Iranian aggression against the III Army Corps sector, the III Army Corps artillery has poured thousands of tons of fire and various types of shells on the heads of the collapsed Iranian forces.

The colonel commander of the Ghanim formation asserted that the Iranian enemy tried to attack the Iraqi frontline positions at 0300 [0000 GMT] on 28 January, but the heroes of the formation, supported by effective artillery fire, managed to crush the enemy in a fierce 1 and 1/2 hour battle in which the enemy sustained huge personnel and equipment losses.

Downing of 3 Planes Denied

JN291850 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1836 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA) — Iraq has denied Iranian claims that three Iraqi warplanes were downed today. In a statement to INA tonight, a military spokesman said that one plane fell on enemy territory while carrying out its combat missions. The spokesman said the Iranian regime resorts to lying to cover up its forces' heavy losses and its catastrophes.

King Husayn Arrives for Talks With Saddam Husayn

JN291834 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn arrived in Baghdad on his way back home from Kuwait this afternoon after participating in the Fifth ICO Summit. His Majesty was welcomed by His Excellency President Saddam Husayn; Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yasin Ramadan; Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf; National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi; Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim; the ministers; and the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad.

His Majesty King Husayn held a meeting with His Excellency President Saddam Husayn and was acquainted with the situation on the Iraqi front. His Excellency President Saddam Husayn assured his majesty that the Iraqi forces are in complete control of the situation and continue to defeat the attacking forces. The meeting was attended by the Jordanian delegation comprising Prime Minister Zayd al- Rifa'i; Royal Hashemite Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim; Court Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah; and Awqaf Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khayyat.

Returning on his majesty's plane was 'Izzat Ibrahim, Iraqi RCC vice chairman and head of the Iraqi delegation to the Islamic summit conference.

Ibrahim-Led Delegation Returns From Kuwait

JN291838 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA) — RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim returned to Baghdad today after leading the Iraqi delegation to the Fifth ICO summit which concluded in Kuwait today. The Iraqi delegation comprised Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, 'Abdallah Fadil, minister of awqaf and religious affairs, and a number of officials.

AL-JUMHURIYAH Welcomes ICO Resolutions on War

JN300923 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0740 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jan (INA) — The Baghdad-based newspaper *Al-Jumhuriyah* has affirmed that the Fifth ICO Summit resolution on the Iraq-Iran war represents a new political victory for Iraq and justice for its peaceful stand that is in harmony with the Islamic religious principles and also with international charters and norms.

In an editorial today, the newspaper says the conference resolution calling for halting the war, withdrawing to the internationally recognized borders, a comprehensive exchange of POW's, and sitting at a negotiating table constitutes a new political defeat for the Iranian regime which violates all these principals and charters. The paper adds: While expressing satisfaction with the issuance of this resolution on a halt to the war, Iraq stresses adherence to its rights as well as its determination to destroy the Iranian rulers' war machine and the sources feeding it. Iraq is also determined to incapacitate these rulers, prevent them from achieving any of their aggressive aims and intentions, and deal crushing blows to them. This will impose the will of right, justice, and peace on the Iranian rulers.

Chadian President Arrives; Met by Saddam

JN291719 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1656 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA) — Chadian President Hissein Habre arrived here today on an official visit to Iraq at the invitation of President Saddam Husayn. The Chadian president was accorded an official welcome. President Saddam Husayn was at the head of those who welcomed him upon arrival. Also present to receive him were Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister; Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi; Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim; and Ahmad Husayn, head of the president's office.

The Chadian president is accompanied by a delegation comprised of Mahamat Soumalia, delegate to the president in charge of planning; Korom Hamet, minister of state for foreign affairs; (Idris Duba), (Mahamat Jabir), and (Rosie Vodelbo), members of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution Party; (Adam Altmir), director of protocol at the presidency; and (Khamis Tugoy), director of the Information Department at the presidency.

Husayn-Habre Talks Held

JN292028 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA) — President Saddam Husayn and Chadian President Hissein Habre have held a round of official talks during which they discussed fraternal bilateral relations and the Arab and Islamic situation in general. They also discussed the results of the Fifth ICO Summit which was held in Kuwait.

During the talks, Chadian President Habre affirmed the solidarity of the Chadian Government and people with Iraq in its just struggle against the Iranian regime's aggression.

President Saddam Husayn affirmed Iraq's concern about Chad's unity and idependence. [passage omitted]

Reports on Whereabouts of Anglican Church Envoy

Reports Say No Hostage Release

NC301307 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1220 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Minister Walid Junblatt, who returned from Damascus yesterday, is paying particular attention to the case of Terry Waite, who has not been heard of for 11 days now. Junblatt is being briefed by his party leaders on the details of this case. He is reported to be annoyed by the failure of those with whom Waite had negotiated to ensure his safety. The British Government is asking Junblatt, through its ambassador in Beirut, to carry out his earlier commitments on Waite's safety.

Meanwhile, reports received by the Voice of Lebanon say that the Anglican Church envoy will end his secret trip within the next few days without bringing in any hostage, and that he will later resume negotiations with the kidnappers on their demands.

The reports add that most of the hostages are distributed among Shi'ite villages in Ba'labakk and Al-Biqa' to prevent any attack on the places where they are being held. Waite's movements have been mainly in the Al-Biqa' region, where he met on Sunday night with Hizballah official Shaykh Subhi al-Tufayli and some of his aides. Waite also met on Tuesday and Wednesday with a number of Hizballah spiritual and civilian officials.

Other reports confirmed that Waite had visited Nahlah and Shaykh 'Abdallah Barracks in Ba'labakk. He spent a night at the Khawwan Hotel, which is Hizballah's main center. He also visited Brital, Al-Nabi Shit, Al-Hirmil, and Sha'th. On all these occasions, Waite was blindfolded so as to deceive him about his exact whereabouts. It was also reported that Waite had met with U.S. hostages, who gave him messages for their relatives. Waite did not meet with the four [recently kidnapped] U.S. hostages because they are still in West Beirut.

Waite Reportedly 'Under Arrest'

LD301501 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1347 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Excerpt] Beirut, 30 Jan (KUNA) — Two Lebanese newspapers have confirmed earlier reports that the envoy of the British Anglican Church, Terry Waite, is being held under house arrest by the kidnappers of the foreign hostages detained in Beirut.

In its issue, to be published in 2 days time, and which it was possible to obtain in advance, the Lebanese magazine *Al-Shira'* quotes "a major Muslim spiritual leader" as saying that Terry Waite, who is working for the release of a number of foreign hostages, is under arrest.

Another Lebanese magazine, *Al-Afkar*, reports in its issue today that he has been detained and his movement restricted.

The magazine says that an informed source revealed that the archbishop of Canterbury's envoy, Terry Waite, has been detained, apparently, because his disappearance does not seem natural." The magazine adds the source believes Waite is now under restriction somewhere despite all the assurances regarding his fate.

The magazine points out that a political source does notattribute Waite's absence as due to a meeting with the kidnappers or to his talking with them about the hostages, because "had this been the case, he would gave got in touch with the Canterbury Archbishopric to explain the reasons for his absence and the results of his mission so far."

Waite left his hotel in the predominantly Islamic West Beirut on 20 January to meet with the kidnappers of the foreign hostages but nothing has been heard of him since. [passage omitted]

FRG Official: Swiss Female Abducted in Beirut

LD291817 Hamburg DPA in German 1423 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Excerpts] Bonn/Beirut [no date as received] (DPA) — For the first time, a woman is said to have been kidnapped in Beirut, according to security circles. DPA has learned from a reliable source that she apparently is Swiss. It was also learned that the kidnappers thought the woman was French. Further details are not yet known.

According to DPA information, photographs of the two abducted Federal citizens Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt have arrived in Bonn. The abductors evidently intend to demonstrate in this way that their hostages are alive, it was explained.

It was confirmed that the contact lines between Bonn and the abductors are "in constant operation." There are at present no "decisive developments or changes in the situation." The German authorities are urgently pressing for more evidence that Cordes and Schmidt are alive.

Government Spokesman Friedhelm Ost confirmed when questioned that the crisis staff of the Federal Government, led by Chancellery Minister Wolfgang Schaeuble (CDU), met again today for several hours. The arms find at Beckingen in the Saarland is described as a great success. [passage omitted]

Ost pointed out the find had only been possible by reason of the news blackout imposed by the government. He stressed the "successful efforts" of the German security authorities. He once again appealed to all Germans still living in Lebanon to leave the country forthwith. This also applies to wives of Lebanese nationals. The maintenance of the news blackout was "absolutely necessary" for the protection of the German hostages in Lebanon, Ost stressed.

Government Spokesman Ost confirmed in a statement that it has become known that today, "for the first time, a woman has been abducted in Beirut, if only for a short time." He said nothing more.

Female Released

LD291847 Hamburg DPA in German 1726 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] [no dateline as received] — A Swiss woman who was abducted in Beirut on Wednesday by armed men was released again after the kidnappers had established her nationality. This was announced today by the Foreign Ministry in Berne and by the aid organization Terre des Hommes. The woman, aged approximately 40, and who has been living in Beirut for 2 years as the representative of Terre des Hommes, was pulled from her car on the border between Muslim West and Christian East Beirut. She was apparently thought to be French.

Palestinians Complete Withdrawal From Maghdushah

NC291427 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] The process of withdrawal from Maghdushah under the supervision of officials from the Nasirite Popular Organization and the Palestinian factions concerned came to an end today. Auxiliary units of the Popular Liberation Army — the Martyr Ma'ruf Sa'd Forces deployed in the areas vacated by the Palestinian fighters. This operation was supervised by Abu Darwish Sukaynah, the Nasirite Popular Organization's military official, and Abu Jamal, the Popular Liberation Army's chief of staff.

Mustafa Sa'd, leader of the Nasirite Popular Organization, issued a statement at noon today, in which he said: Our achievement today, represented by the withdrawal of the Palestinian forces from Maghdushah, is aimed at restoring the unity of the national Lebanese and Palestinian ranks and at bringing all the patriotic and Islamic rifles together so that they may be directed at the Zionist enemy and his agents. The deployment of the Nasirite Popular Organization forces among their brothers, the rest of the nationalist and Muslim fighters, is part of this.

We would like to repeat our previous appeal to the inhabitants of Maghdushah to return to the town. We said this to the town's delegation that visited us this morning. The delegation urged us then to work for their return to their town, which we view as a symbol of national existence, not as a military post. Therefore, the presence of our forces in Maghdushah will be temporary, until life has returned to normal in the town and in the camps in the Sidon area. Thus we may all, as patriotic Lebanese and Palestinians, confront the Zionist enemy who still occupies a major part of the south.

Organizations Deploy Personnel

NC291917 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Our correspondent in Sidon has reported this afternoon a company made up of personnel of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP], the Lebanese Communist Party, and the Ba'th party organization — Al-Asad Battalion — were deployed in the positions vacated by the Palestinians in Maghdushah. Members of the Nasirite Popular Organization also took part in the deployment.

Birri Rejects Withdrawal

NC291823 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Attorney Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction affairs, telephoned his office in Beirut this evening to be briefed by the Amal Movement Command on the most recent security developments, particularly those in the Maghdushah area. Minister Birri has reaffirmed the Amal Movement is absolutely unaffected by the changes in Maghdushah, considering them a deviation from the Iranian initiative, which provides for the return of the Amal fighters to their previous positions east of Sidon. Minister Birri warned the changes might be a prelude to a new rift between the Lebanese nationalist and Islamic forces.

Minister Birri addressed a cable to the movement command in the south, warning it against slipping into a confrontation with the nationalist forces and the brothers in Sidon. He urged command personnel to exercise self-restraint and avoid falling into the 'Arafatist trap.

Officials on Developments

NC291645 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Palestinians in the Fatah Movement completed their withdrawal today from the town of Maghdushah, east of Sidon, following a 2-month deployment there following ferocious fighting with the Amal Movement. Immediately afterward, 200 members of the Nasirite Popular Organization took up their positions, numbering about 15, while Israeli reconnaissance aircraft flew over the area. The Palestinians now occupy only one position, along the road between Maghdushah and the 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. The withdrawal began yesterday following assurances made to the Palestinians that the Amal siege on the camps in Beirut and in the south would be lifted.

Abu Yasir, a Fatah military commander, told journalists: We have withdrawn from these positions in accordance with the Iranian initiative. From now on no one can blame us for any developments. No one can define any lines for us.

The Amal Movement described the withdrawal as a propaganda move, saying that unless the withdrawal is complete and comprehensive, it absolves itself of the agreement.

Haytham Jum'ah, Amal Movement Political Bureau member, said: We insist on the Amal Movement's return to these positions in the town.

A PFLP spokesman has confirmed the withdrawal of Palestinians from Maghdushah and the assumption of the vacated positions by Nasirite Popular Organization forces. The spokesman noted that PFLP official 'Abd al-Rahim Mamduh and DFLP official Yasir 'Abd Rabbuh have conferred with Mustafa Sa'd, the Iranian delegation, and the ulema in Sidon to pursue the implementation of the remaining clauses of the Iranian initiative. The PFLP has demanded that the Amal Movement and the 1st and 6th Brigades commit themselves to the implementation of these clauses, which include a cease-fire, lifting the siege on the

camps, evacuating the wounded, and organizing Lebanese-Palestinian relations according to the paper presented by the PNSF, particularly as the Shatila camp is still being subjected to violent tank and heavy artillery fire.

Amal Delegation To Tehran for Camps War Talks

NC290813 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] An Amal Movement delegation, including Khalil Hamdan, member of the movement's Political Bureau, and Shaykh Adib Haydar, member of the movement's Executive Committee, has left for Tehran to participate in the Islamic revolution celebrations. The delegation will also hold consultations on the progress of efforts to end the camps war.

Shaykh Haydar said the Iranian Islamic initiative provides the foundation for a calm dialogue to resolve the situation on the basis of a cease-fire and withdrawal from Maghdushah.

Syria's Kan'an in Beirut; Comments on Summit

NC281747 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian Intelligence Service in Lebanon, met today with Lebanese officials. Upon his arrival in Beirut yesterday, Kan'an met with the Chamber of Deputies speaker and the prime minister and briefed them on the outcome of ongoing exchanges concerning the Lebanese-Syrian summit and on the working paper that had been presented by President al-Jumayyil. He also briefed them on the steps that will be taken to bolster the security plan in West Beirut.

Brig Gen Kan'an met with Minister Dr Salim al-Huss at noon today for the same purpose. Kan'an made a statement at the end of the meeting, saying: I am here to convey the principles of the national charter which the regime had presented and at the same time report any relevant comments. Kan'an pointed out that work is underway to correct the abnormal situation in West Beirut and end the acts being committed by certain gunmen and scoundrels who are disrupting citizens' security. He denied reports about the entry of Syrian troops into Beirut, adding that the issue of return is premature.

Qansuh Meets With Kan'an

NC291735 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] A meeting was held today at the residence of Eng 'Asim Qansuh, regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organization in Lebanon. Attending were Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Syrian Intelligence Service in Lebanon, and representatives of the nationalist parties. Brig Gen Kan'an briefed the conferees on the paper that had been submitted by President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil which contained his views on internal reform and the distinguished relations between Lebanon and Syria.

At the end of the meeting, Engineer Qansuh noted that the discussions dealt with the general security situation. He emphasized there was a consensus about consolidating the security situation, to be accomplished by Syria, the Lebanese Army, and internal security forces. Qansuh noted that only political understanding among the various parties concerned can bring about successful implementation of the security plan.

Continuing, Engineer Qansuh said the security plan is being implemented, and its completion is contingent upon the arrival [of Syrians]. He welcomed the Palestinian withdrawal from Maghdushah, describing it as a positive and good step. He added the withdrawal will prevent much bloodshed. He called on all evacuees from Maghdushah and nearby villages to return to their villages, to Maghdushah in particular.

Engineer Qansuh reiterated there is no justification for the abduction of foreign civilians. Asked about the disappearance of Terry Waite, Qansuh said: According to my information, Waite has not been kidnapped, and he has been seen moving freely in a certain area, accompanied by some of those who are called kidnappers.

Lebanese Forces Statement on Summit With Syria

NC280555 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The Lebanese Forces Command Council held its weekly session today under Dr Samir Ja'ja'. After discussing the situation in Lebanon in general, as well as other developments, particularly those related to the Lebanese-Syrian summit, the council issued the following statement:

1. The Lebanese Forces Command Council discussed the talks being held in Damascus and the accompanying developments in West Beirut. They also reviewed Syria's persistent efforts to impose a new military status quo in Lebanon, particularly in West Beirut, that will precede any results of the expected summit. This will be imposed in such a manner that ignores the fact that Lebanon is an independent and sovereign state. These efforts also ignore Lebanese demands for the withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon.

The Lebanese Forces view the Syrian military presence in Lebanese territories as illegal and tantamount to occupation. The Lebanese Forces stress their principal and basic demand; namely, the withdrawal of the Syrian Army from Lebanon. It categorically rejects once and for all every Syrian attempt to gain legitimacy for the presence of that Army in any Lebanese area through the negotiations going on in Damascus and through other contacts with official and partisan leaders. The Lebanese Forces insist on restricting the question of security in Lebanon to the legitimate Lebanese authorities, as represented by the Lebanese Army and the Lebanese Security Forces.

2. The Lebanese Forces Command Council noted the kidnapping of Westerners in West Beirut coincided with the entry of additional Syrian special units to that area, which have been under direct Syrian military and intelligence control for the last 7

months. The Lebanese Forces consider the Syrian security authority solely responsible for the kidnappings of Westerners in West Beirut. The Lebanese Forces believe these terorist actions constitute additional proof of the failure of borrowed security from Syria. The Lebanese Forces reiterate their call to all countries not to submit to terrorism or to the countries that adopt, export, and motivate it. They stress that Syria cannot control terrorism and terrorists because it is itself involved in terrorism.

3. The Lebanese Forces Command Council discussed the issue of Halat Airport and the constant attempts to prevent it from becoming operational. This prolongs the sufferings of the Lebanese, who are being forced to travel by sea, and adds to the losses of the national airline carrier, Middle East Airlines. The Lebanese Forces consider the Syrian military presence in and around Khaldah Airport to be an additional factor in complicating that airport's problems and in preventing it from being used by a large number of Lebanese. [passage omitted]

The Lebanese Forces stress the importance of opening Halat Airport for air traffic, out of consideration for human needs and as a service in the public interest. The Lebanese Forces warn those impeding the project not to continue their negative behavior toward a vital Lebanese facility that concerns a large number of citizens from all Lebanese communities. [passage omitted]

Paqraduni Welcomes Summit

NC271946 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] Attorney Karim Paqraduni, deputy commander in chief of the Lebanese Forces, has officially welcomed the convocation of the Lebanese-Syrian summit, saying this summit is important for several reasons, including: ending the estrangement between Lebanon and Syria and consequently between the regime and the opposition in Lebanon; recognizing the legality of President al-Jumayyil; and discussing a substitute for the Tripartite Agreement.

Paqraduni emphasized that the working paper submitted by the president of the Republic is the substitute for the Tripartite Agreement and that it opens the way for all communities to participate in the solution. However, he said the summit will lead to a truce and not a solution, adding: The Lebanese Forces do not harbor any enmity toward Syria as a state or regime. We look upon Syria as a neighboring state, and we believe it is necessary to define the nature of our relations with it. We invite Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad to rectify Syria's policy in Lebanon along the pattern of the corrective movement which he carried out in Syria.

Paqraduni made these statements in a lengthy interview with the *Al-Hawadith* magazine, which will be published in tomorrow's [29 January] edition.

SSNP Head Declares 'State of Emergency' in Party

NC251301 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The Higher Council of the Syrian Social Nationalist Party [SSNP] has issued a statement in which it declared that party leader 'Isam al-Mahayri has been dismissed. [passage omitted]

For his part, 'Isam al-Mahayri has issued a statement in which he declared an effective state of emergency in the SSNP, assuming all necessary powers to meet his responsibilities in confronting this situation.

Dissidents Name New Leaders

NC251926 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The new split within the SSNP was consolidated today with the naming of a new leadership that opposes the trends of [ousted] leader 'Isam al-Mahayri and his Syrian-backed wing of the party. The SSNP dissenters announced this new leadership during a news conference held at the party's headquarters in Verdun [in West Beirut] this afternoon. The new appointments are as follows: Jubran Jraysh is now party leader; Dawud Baz is chairman of the Higher Council; Marwan Faris is deputy chairman; Tawfiq Muhanna is secretary for radio; Hafiz al-Sayigh is chief of the political bureau; and 'Abdallah Haydar is secretary of the interior.

In'am Ra'd, Mahmud 'Abd al-Khaliq, Nazim Ayyub, and Joseph al-Sab'ali have been appointed members of the party's Higher Council. It is worth mentioning here that Jubran Jraysh is the holder of the medallion of Antoine Sa'adah, founder of the party. He represents Sa'adah's viewpoint; that is, an independent political trend within the party. Immediately after his appointment, the new party leader stated: We are fully confident the heritage, struggle, and institutions which the party received from Antoine Sa'adah will overcome this transient political crisis, the likes of which this party has known before and overcome. This is proved by my presence here after 52 years. [passage omitted]

According to reports we received this evening, the two SSNP wings exchanged gunfire in the areas of Verdun and Al-Hamra', which in turn led to further tension and the appearance of more gunmen. Supporters of the new Higher Council are in control of the party's centers in Sidon, Verdun, and Zahlah, where they are setting up both stationary and mobile checkpoints. Those manning the checkpoints have kidnapped some of Al-Mahayri's supporters.

Further on New Leadership

NC252052 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Excerpt] The SSNP has formed a new leadership. This was announced this afternoon during a news conference held at SSNP Headquarters in Beirut. The makeup of the new leader-

ship is as follows: Jubran Jraysh, party leader with a two-thirds' majority vote; Marwan Faris, deputy leader and secretary of foreign affairs; Dawud Baz, chairman of the Higher Council; Michel Ni'mah, chief of the council of secretaries and secretary for judicial affairs; Hafiz al-Sayigh, chief of the Political Bureau; 'Abdallah Haydar, secretary of the interior; Ibrahim al-Amin, secretary of finance; Tawfiq Muhanna, secretary for radio and information; Salim Mustafa, secretary of defense; 'Atif Qandil, secretary of economy; 'Ali Khalil, secretary of education and youth affairs; and Samir 'Awn, secretary for transborder affairs [lilshu'un 'Abr al-Hudud].

The new leadership also announced the following Higher Council members: In'am Ra'd, Mahmud 'Abd al-Khaliq, Nazim Ayyub, and Joseph al-Sab'ali.

Tawfiq Muhanna, secretary for radio and information, issued a statement in which he referred to the circumstances surrounding this leadership change. He said this new phase has the following internal slogan: "Preserving the party's constitution and its institutions." Its nationalist slogan is "Commitment to the party's policy of struggle and pan-Arabism." In his statement, he called for strengthening the relationship with Lebanese nationalist forces and consolidating the strategic ties with the center of pan-Arab decisionmaking in Damascus.

At the end of his statement he mentioned the dismissal of former party leader 'Isam al-Mahayri and his referral to trial before the Higher Council. Al-Mahayri has been charged with issuing inciting and rebellious statements against the constitutional institutions to create internal chaos. [passage omitted]

Al-Mahayri Statement

NC252007 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 25 Jan 87

[Text] 'Isam al-Mahayri, leader of the SSNP, has issued a statement explaining his views regarding party differences on the venue of party leadership meetings. He also gave reasons for his failure to attend a session of the party's Higher Council in Beirut today. Al-Mahayri said the meeting in Beirut was unlawful because a state of emergency had been declared prior to its convocation; that is, a month after the Higher Council had failed to meet at the party's headquarters in Shtawrah. He called on party officials not to drag the party into a prolonged dispute.

Background on Leadership Struggle

NC261024 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0545 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Excerpts] The leadership of the SSNP changed hands yesterday, and the new leaders, opposed to the SSNP's submission to Syrian will, are planning several appointments and dismissals to eliminate those loyal to 'Isam al-Mahayiri and the Syrian regime. [passage omitted]

The new SSNP leader, Jubran Jraysh, called yesterday for suspending 'Isam al-Mahayiri's functional pwoers as secretary general, freezing his SSNP membership, and taking steps to try him before the new SSNP Higher Council. The old SSNP leader-ship had tried repeatedly to contain disputes within the party by forming a party tribunal under Jubran Jraysh to try several political and military party officials on charges of murder, breaking party laws, and diverging from the party's basic policy lines. But in the meantime, 'Isam al-Mahayri worked secretly to obstruct the work of the tribunal, particularly by giving protection and backing to As'ad Hardan, who is known for his close relations with Syrian intelligence services and who is responsible for a series of murders and liquidations of several individuals opposed to strict obedience to Syrian orders.

SSNP sources say Hardan is responsible for several bombings and assassination attempts in the areas under Syrian control. The intended victims were persons who occasionally refused to carry out Syrian orders or who made alliance with Syrian enemies. Hostility toward Al-Mahayri had intensified, particularly following his cover-up of ties between Hardan and Elie Hubayqah. Their coordination and cooperation, ongoing for years, were disclosed after Hubayqah's ouster from the liberated [Christian] areas on 15 January 1986.

The new SSNP leaders say the rift began when the Syrians began using the party and its members as a Trojan Horse to fight in the eastern area following the 15 January Movement arose and to fight Hizballah in Mashgharah, the PSP in the upper Al-Matn and on the mountain, the Palestinians in the camps, and the Nasirites in Sidon. [passage omitted]

Headquarters Ordered Relinquished

NC271140 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 27 Jan 87

[Text] Gunmen have appeared in the Verdun area [in West Beirut] following a warning to 'Adnan Tayyarah, SSNP executive officer in Beirut, to relinquish SSNP Headquarters to the new leaders of the party, headed by Jubran Juraysh.

Rocket Attack on Israeli Settlement Reported

NC290806 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Lebanese national resistance fighters fired two Katyusha rockets at the Israeli settlement of Zar'it at 0400 today. The rockets hit their targets accurately.

Al-Asad Returns From Islamic Summit in Kuwait

JN292104 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1915 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus this evening after participating in the Fifth ICO Summit, held in Kuwait from 26 to 29 January. The official delegation accompanying the president — Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Education Minister Muhammad Najib al-Sayyid Ahmad; and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs — returned with the president.

His excellency the president was seen off at Kuwait International Airport by Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah, the Kuwaiti crown prince and prime minister, and a number of Kuwaiti officials.

Prior to the president's departure from Kuwait, a concluding and farewell meeting was held between his excellency the president and the Amir of Kuwait His Highness Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah at the premises of the Fifth ICO Summit, where the Amir of Kuwait bade all the delegations farewell following the concluding session.

During the meeting, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad expressed Kuwait's appreciation for the president's participation in the conference and for his contribution to its positive results.

His excellency the president expressed his thanks for the hospitality accorded by Kuwait — the amir, government, and people — to the Syrian delegation to the ICO summit, and he emphasized Syria's eagerness to preserve the unified Arab action and to bring about cooperation among Arab and Islamic countries against the enemies of the Arabs and Muslims, headed by Israel and the imperialist states that support it materially and politically.

AL-THAWRAH on ICO Resolutions, Syrian Stands

JN300920 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Syria's Stands Become Islamic Resolutions," the newspaper *Al-Thawrah* says: Through the participation of leader Al-Asad in the Islamic summit in Kuwait, the historical speech he delivered to this summit and the broad lines he defined for a militant Arab-Islamic strategy became a working paper, if we can say so, for the conferees. This working paper was contained in the important resolutions and recommendations issued by the conference. The summit expressed complete solidarity with Syria in confronting the U.S.-Zionist-British onslaught, adopted the Syrian proposal to hold an international conference to define the meaning of terrorism, and condemned attempts by Washington, London, and Tel Aviv to obscure the differences between terrorism and the struggle of national liberation movements.

Among the important achievements of the Syrian position is the conference's condemnation of separate deals and its emphasis on the need to convene an international conference. These great achievements of the Syrian position confirm the prominent regional and international status Syria and its struggler leader Hafiz al-Asad enjoy. Indeed, Syria and leader Al-Asad represented the struggle of a whole nation, expressed the will of this nation's masses, and embodied the masses' determination to continue the hard struggle, adhere to principles, and defend right and justice. This important achievement of the Syrian position is also a new gain for the Arab struggle and for the central Arab cause. It is also a defeat for the capitulationist course and for the suspect attempts to spread Camp David. It is also a disappointment for U.S. imperialism and Israel, both of which have lost their wager this time as well.

MA'ARIV on U.S. Swiss Bank Account No for Iran

TA300822 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 30 Jan 87 pp 1, 11

[Text] A *Ma'ariv* report — The Iranian Affair — published today reveals for the first time the number of the secret bank account opened by the Americans at a Swiss bank for the deposit of funds from the Iranian deal and the implementation of the transfers to the contras, and to credit the suppliers of various services, including the Israeli Defense Ministry.

The number of the account at the Credit Suisse Bank in Geneva is 386430, under the name of "Lake Resources." The account was managed by General Secord, who dealt with assistance to the contras, and Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North of the National Security Council, who was dismissed when his involvement in the affair was revealed.

This account played a central role in the second part of the affair, which began in January 1986. In the first part, payments were made through Saudi arms dealer and millionnaire Adnan Khashoggi, Iranian mediator Manucher Ghorbanifar, and Israeli Ya'aqov Nimrodi. During the first stage of the deal, a sum of approximately $1 million was also deposited in this account — apparently in exchange for 504 TOW missiles transfered from Israel to Iran. It is unclear why the Americans received this money. Senior elements in Israel say this question and other aspects of the financial side of all the deals during the affair are full of what they call "unexplained blank spots."

The *Ma'ariv* report reveals how the whole matter was revived after both Washington and Jerusalem decided to pull out of the deals in December 1985.

The Israeli initiative for renewed activity along the Washington-Jerusalem-Tehran axis came from 'Amiram Nir, the prime minister's antiterrorism adviser. After receiving approval from then Prime Minister Shim'on Peres, Nir suggested the Americans try to exchange Shi'ite detainees held by the South Lebanese Army for U.S. hostages. In the wake of this proposal and discussions held in Washington, the then National Security Adviser John Poindexter drew up a memorandum for the U.S. President, who approved it on 17 January, permitting the renewal of contacts with Iran, together with the direct supply of U.S. arms to Tehran. Israel served only as a way-station for the transfer of the goods, and later also provided special envoys.

'Amiram Nir's trip to Iran in May 1986, together with U.S. envoys, was approved in advance by the forum of the three prime ministers (Peres, Shamir, Rabin), following consultations with security elements.

Ma'ariv reveals the "TOW" deal in 1985 amounted to some $6.9 million. Of this, $3.7 million was transferred to the Defense Ministry, $3 million of which it later paid to the United States; $500,000 paid to Ghorbanifar; $600,000 to "moderate" Iranian elements; $1 million transferred to the American bank account in Switzerland; $200,000 used to cover the expenses incurred in loading the arms ship which ultimately did not sail from Israel to Iran; and the balance (more than $800,000) used to pay for leasing planes and recruiting foreign air crews.

It appears from documents shown to *Ma'ariv* that Iranian dealer Ghorbanifar informed Ya'aqov Nimrodi and Al Schwimmer in letters that he was ordered to sever all contact with them. Ghorbanifar complained official U.S. elements had instructed him to do so with the knowledge of an Israeli representative, 'Amiram Nir.

U.S., Iran Reported Continuing Secret Contacts

TA290904 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 29 Jan 87 pp 1, 17

[Report by Middle East affairs correspondent 'Uzi Mahanaymi]

[Text] London — CIA personnel conferred with Iranian officials in Switzerland and Algeria this month as part of the secret contacts the United States and Iran began holding last December in spite of Secretary of State George Shultz' objections — sources close to the Iranian opposition organization "Mojahedin-e Khalq" told our correspondent in London yesterday. At the same time, private arms dealers have been transferring U.S. equipment and weapons to Iran this month — mainly spare parts for aircraft and other weapons originating in West Germany and South Korea. The contacts between the CIA personnel and the Iranians revolved around the continuation of talks between the two countries. The Americans once again asked for Iranian assistance in releasing the hostages held captive in Lebanon. The Iranians posed three basic conditions: continuing the arms shipments; lifting the freeze on Iranian funds kept in the United States since the days of the shah; and U.S. assistance in securing the release of the shi'ite terrorists held in Kuwait.

Our correspondent points out despite the fact official contacts between the Iranians and the Americans would seem to make no sense at a time when the arms deals affair is raging in the United States, both sides have a supreme interest in holding these meetings. The Iranians are at a critical point in their war with Iraq and need equipment and weapons, particularly in view of the Soviet airlift to Iraq that began in early December 1986. The Soviet shipments to Iraq included the advanced MIG-29 jet fighter.

Despite the arms scandal, the Americans for their part realize now more than ever they can attain influence over the ayatollahs in Tehran. The cordial attitude shown toward the Americans arriving in Tehran lately indicates the rumors about contacts held between the United States and Iran this month are apparently well-founded.

Ambassador to U.S., Soviet Counterpart Meet

TA300555 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Interview over the telephone with Washington correspondent Shim'on Schiffer by moderator Yitzhaq Golan — live]

[Excerpt][Golan] Good morning, Shim'on Schiffer. Can you brief us on the meeting held several days ago between Israeli Ambassador to Washington Me'ir Rosenne and Soviet Ambassador Yuriy Dubinin, which is giving rise to so much speculation? I

understand the issue of Jewish emigration was not the only issue raised during this meeting?

[Schiffer] That is true. In their meeting the two discussed the political process in the Middle East. From the meeting it transpires the Soviet Union wants to take part in the political activity in the region almost at any price, and it is continuing to hold intensive contacts toward convening an international conference with the participation of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. This issue was discussed in detail in the Rosenne-Dubinin meeting. However, other issues were discussed as well, particularly the issue of Jewish emigration. The assessment of Jewish and Israeli circles here in Washington active in the issue of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union is that the Soviet Union will make an effort to improve its image in the near future, and against this backdrop we are likely to see many more exit permits and many more refuseniks leaving the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

Shamir on International Conference, Settlements

TA300748 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0613 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by political correspondent 'Oz Frankel in the Prime Minister's Office and program moderator Mikha Friedman in the studio — live]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Frankel] Mr Prime Minister, last week Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres visited Europe, and again we witnessed a phenomenon which is not new, but this time looks particularly serious: The foreign minister, while in Europe, spoke in favor of an international peace conference, whereas you, Mr Prime Minister, spoke here in Jerusalem against an international peace conference. The question is whether Israel's image and credibility is not harmed by this contradiction?

[Shamir] It is true this does not help Israel's image, but this can happen in a national unity government, in which the representatives of blocs with political differences of opinion sit together. We should, of course, try to overcome these differences and find a common denominator. However, I can only state there are differences of opinion.

[Frankel] However, what are our interlocutors in the United States and Europe, or our neighbors, to understand? Does Israel support some form of an international peace conference, or is the idea to be disqualified completely?

[Shamir] It is not a matter of an idea. For us it is still a theoretical issue, because nobody has brought us a detailed plan for such a conference. However, it has been the case over the years that Israeli Governments have not been pleased with an international conference based on the Soviet concept, which has also been embraced by the Arabs. I believe it is undesirable in our situation. We should insist on direct negotiations without the intervention of foreign elements whose negative attitude toward us is known in advance.

[Friedman] What do you have to say about another statement made by Shim'on Peres while in Europe regarding the freeze on settlements, which are so dear to your heart?

[Shamir] Look, there are many things dear to my heart, and this is one of them. The fact is this government is based on guidelines which we accepted and which are binding. The guidelines do not mention a freeze on settlements, and cannot even be inferred from them. I must honor the guidelines which I accepted, not always with great joy.

[Friedman] Let us be more specific: How many settlements will be established in this government's remaining 2 years.

[Shamir] This depends on the government's decisions. Four settlements have been established since this government was formed, and we are dealing now with several more already agreed upon. What will be in the future? This depends on the government's decisions. According to the government's guidelines, there must be a majority government decision on every settlement.

[Friedman] You find it inconceivable there will be a freeze on settlements already agreed upon in the government's guidelines?

[Shamir] I did not understand your question.

[Friedman] If what Mr Peres said abroad means there will be a freeze on the settlements the government has already agreed upon in its basic guidelines — do you find this inconceivable?

[Shamir] He never demanded this, and he cannot demand this.

[Frankel] Sir, if we sum up the political issue, you are actually saying the argument over the international conference and over the settlements is only theoretical; perhaps the argument over the conference is over an egg not yet hatched. You do not intend to present the issue to the government or Inner Cabinet for a decision?

[Shamir] No, I do not think this is necessary, because there has been no concrete decision so far. We heard yesterday that the U.S. secretary of state does not believe in this, and it is inconceivable there should be an international conference without his agreement. There are differences of opinion between the Arab countries. For example, Egypt insists the PLO participate in such a conference, whereas Jordan is not enthusiastic about it. Nothing has been concluded, nothing has been decided, and the government does not face any concrete proposal. Therefore, I do not see any purpose in the government discussing this.

[Frankel] Let us turn to the South Africa issue, which has been making headlines here in the past week. Does Israel intend to settle for general statements against apartheid, or are we really considering the possibility of joining sanctions which the United States and other Western countries are taking against Pretoria?

[Shamir] We have repeatedly expressed our firm stand against the South African apartheid regime. At the same time, however, it is no secret Israel is not eager to use the weapon of sanctions against anyone. The United Nations and other bodies have always called for sanctions against us. However, this issue can be discussed and is actually being discussed at present, and the government can make decisions on this issue. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

AL-AHRAM Reports Unrest in Libyan Armed Forces

NC292211 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Cairo, 29 Jan (MENA) — In its Friday, 30 January, edition, *Al-Ahram* reports there is great discontentment among commanders and officers of the Libyan Armed Forces. This follows the discovery of the body of Colonel Husayn Zayid al-Kadiki, commander in chief of Libya's air defense operations, with a bullet wound in his head near the Al-Jufrah military headquarters, southeast Libya, on 8 January. Libyan authorities had claimed Al-Kadiki was killed in a car accident.

The paper cites Libyan opposition sources as saying Col al-Kadiki was killed following a violent clash with Rafiqdust, Iranian minister of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps, during the latter's visit to Libya early this month. During that clash, the paper adds, he [Rafiqdust] threatened to arrest Al-Kadiki because he had asked the Iranian minister to release the Libyan defense battalions, which defend major Iranian cities due to Libya's need for them in its military operations in Chad.

BBC Interviews Libyan UN Envoy on Chad

AB291722 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 29 Jan 87

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Hissein Habre's government in Chad is still complaining about alleged Libyan military activity in the north. They claim that Libyan planes have been launching bombing raids on the recently recaptured town of Zouar in the Tibesti Mountains. Meanwhile, intensive diplomatic activity is going on. Chad's neighbors, such as Nigeria, Niger, and Sudan, would dearly like a solution to the conflict. The man representing Libya in the negotiations is apparently their ambassador to the United Nations, Al-Turayki. He has just been in Libya and Nigeria apparently on a diplomatic shuttle. On the line to New York, Robin White asked him what the Libyans were now prepared to do on the diplomatic front.

[Begin recording] [Al-Turayki] We are enc[illegible]ing the OAU to take a role in this and as you know the chairm[illegible]of the OAU, President Sassou-Nguesso of Congo, is trying and we told his special envoy when he came to Libya that we are ready to help them to resume talks between the Chadians under the auspices of the OAU.

[White] If it would help to get the negotiations going, would you agree to withdraw all Libyan troops out of Chad?

[Al-Turayki] I think we agree that all non-Chadian troops should be withdrawn from Chad, starting by the French and the American troops which they have now in Chad and helping Habre. [sentence as heard]

[White] So you are saying that they would first have to withdraw before you withdrew?

[Al-Turayki] I think all foreign troops from Chad should be withdrawn, and we agree and we have issued a communique with Nigeria and we told the OAU quite clear this. [sentence as heard]

[White] But can you see any signs of this happening?

[Al-Turayki] Well, I do not think we can see any solution unless the foreign troops withdraw from Chad and I think it is the role of the OAU to do this.

[White] But would you insist that everybody withdrew at the same time or would you agree to withdraw first?

[Al-Turayki] Well, I think the OAU can work on this and if the Chadians find a solution to their problem and the Chadians agree to reconciliate and to have a democratic government, then I think one of the tasks of this government is to ask for the withdrawal of these troops.

[White] Now this new situation seems to have come about in this latest bout of fighting; it seems to have come about because of the change in leadership of the GUNT movement with Goukouni Oueddei apparently falling out with your government and his people joining together with Habre. Now, could I ask you first of all where Goukouni Oueddei is now?

[Al-Turayki] Well, Goukouni Oueddei is, I think he is staying (?in a Libyan town) and I think you are aware that he is fine.

[White] Is he under some kind of restriction?

[Al-Turayki] Not at all.

[White] He is not under house arrest?

[Al-Turayki] No.

[White] Would he be free to leave Libya if he wanted to?

[Al-Turayki] Of course he will be free to leave if he wants to.

[White] But the suggestion is that relations between him and your government are extremely bad indeed; that he was in some kind of a shooting incident with Libyan troops and was then hospitalized.

[Al-Turayki] (?Of course,) he has a problem with his own people, he knows, but it is over and he is fine. [sentence as heard]

[Al-Turayki] In your view, how strong is GUNT now after Goukouni Oueddei has apparently left it?

[Al-Turayki] I think the opposition I can say to Habre's group is growing and I think no one accepted the way that Habre tried to impose his power, to impose one tribe and one faction on all Chadians. [sentence as heard] I think the Chadians, they are aware that the best solution should be a political one and that no one faction can control Chad, and that a national government of reconciliation should be formed according to the OAU resolution.

[White] You have been very much involved in Chad over the years in diplomacy to try and get a settlement. What do you think should be the next step now?

[Al-Turayki] Well, I think the next step now is to try to convene a meeting between the Chadians under the auspices of the OAU without any conditions.

[White] Where do you think the meeting should be?

[Al-Turayki] Well, there is no problem that the meeting can take place again in Nigeria.

[White] What about the Libyans; do you think they should be at this meeting as well?

[Al-Turayki] Well, we are not involved. We are a neighboring country like other neighboring countries and we will attend this meeting if the neighboring countries are invited.

[White] Would you be happy for the French to be there?

[Al-Turayki] Well, the French, they are not Africans. I think they have no right to be there. I think but it is a fact that the French [words indistinct] Chad now and we have to talk to them. [end recording]

MOROCCO

Cairo Paper Notes Israelis in Moroccan Exercise

PM301005 Cairo AL-SH'AB in Arabic 20 Jan 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Israeli Officers Participated in 'African Eagle' Exercises in Morocco"]

[Text] *Al-Sha'b* has learned a number of Israeli officers participated in the exercises held in Morocco last November and code-named "African Eagle," in which Moroccan and U.S. forces participated. This was done at Morocco's request to benefit from the Israeli officers' experience in establishing security belts in the Western Sahara, which is witnessing a conflict between Moroccan forces on the one hand and Polisario forces backed by Algeria on the other.

Morocco Denies Involvement

LD300036 Rabat MAP in English 1202 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Rabat, Jan 29 (MAP) — Sources close to the Command of the Moroccan Royal Armed Forces has categorically denied the news circulated Wednesday by some Egyptian papers on an alleged participation of Israeli officers in the Moroccan-American manoeuvers "African Eagle" held last November.

The same milieux are amazed that Egyptian papers such as *Al-Ahram, Al-Jumhuriyah* and *Al-Akhbar* well-known for their seriousness fall in the trap of this disinformation campaign without weighing its impact nor its consequences.

The Royal Armed Forces, which are renowned for their courage, experience, and military genius thanks to their action in several fronts and in various circumstances have never been, and will never be, in the need of advice and assistance from another army to defend the territorial integrity of their homeland, the same sources said.

The sources noted that such false news circulated by the Egyptian press can only harm Moroccan-Egyptian relations.

WESTERN SAHARA

Polisario Issues Warning on Entry Into Sahara

LD291800 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Members of the Polisario Front handed over to the Spanish Consul in Algiers the young Spaniard Maria Teresa Gonzalez, who was a crew member of a pleasure craft sunk by the Saharans on the 21 January. A statement issued by the Polisario Front on the occasion of handing over this girl says they will accept no responsibility whatsoever in the case of persons who enter Saharan territory without prior authorization.

SOUTH AFRICA

Commentary Welcomes Shultz Stance on ANC

MB300518 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] It is ironic that it has taken a policy shift towards conciliation to arouse the American people at last to begin a critical evaluation of the ANC. This is certainly not what congressional and other supporters of the ANC intended when they began pushing the Reagan administration towards adopting a softer line. Yet it is clearly what they have achieved. There can be little doubt that a newly created public awareness — and the political pressures to which it has been giving rise — played its part in producing the refreshingly forthright exchange in Washington on Wednesday. The down-to-earth stand by Mr George Shultz, secretary of state, in his meeting with Oliver Tambo contrasted strikingly with the ambivalent and even complimentary attitudes that have recently emerged from the State Department.

According to a spokesman, Mr Shultz spelt out American concern about communist influence in the ANC and the organizations's use of violence. He informed Tambo that terrorist actions like the murder of innocent civilians were altogether unacceptable, and, according to the spokesman, he was not satisfied with Tambo's reaction to these concerns.

It is too early to say to what extent these statements signify a return to the principle of refusing to negotiate with a terrorist organisation. But they do signify a sensitivity to a new mood since Americans began paying more attention to the ANC, its international affiliations and its political tactics. From the evidence, a large part of the American people has by no means changed its views on the propriety of its government dealing with an organisation that pursues its political goals through violence, under the protective wing of the Soviet Union. The intensity of the reactions is reflected in the stand taken by such a man as Senator Robert Dole, a moderate and leader of the Republican group in the Senate. Even meeting Tambo, says Senator Dole, comes perilously close to sending the wrong kind of message on terrorism.

On the day of the meeting he formally proposed in the Senate that unless the ANC disavowed the use of terrorism, the United States should oppose any ANC participation in the political future of South Africa. Demonstrators against the meeting staged a symbolic necklace murder. Later they left to award the Winnie Mandela prize — a tire and a box of matches — to Senator Richard Lugar. Senator Lugar played a leading part in having sanctions legislation adopted last year.

Earlier in the week one of the most influential newspapers in the country, *The Wall Street Journal*, came out strongly against the meeting. Tambo speaks for a group that wages a campaign of terror not only against whites but also against blacks, it stated. A fortnight ago former UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick said the new conciliatory policy being followed by the State Department towards the ANC was undermining democratic elements in South Africa and reducing the chances for a peaceful solution. An alliance of some three dozen conservative bodies met in Washington under Senator Jesse Helms, a former chairman [as heard] of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, to protest against the policy change.

These are manifestations of deep and wide-ranging concern about ANC policy. That organization, having made its bid for greater recognition in the West, is not going to find it so easy in future to evade embarrassing questions about its activities.

President Botha Opens Parliament 30 Jan

Elections Set for 6 May

MB300916 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0911 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Parliament, Jan 30, SAPA — The general election for the House of Assembly would be held on May 6, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha announced today.

In his speech opening parliament, he said the proclamation date would be March 7 and the official nomination of candidates would take place on March 31.

Mr Botha said public accountability was only possible if political parties were periodically granted the opportunity to put their policy and viewpoints to the voters.

"A considerable period has passed since the previous general election for the House of Assembly.

"A democratic government must from time to time go to the country, and provide those who elect it the opportunity for decision.

"Since the time of the previous election and the referendum, a large number of new voters have been added to our voters roll. They are mostly young people who have the right to participate in decisions about the future.

"Although I have the right to dissolve parliament in terms of the Constitution, I have decided, after consultation with the three Ministers Councils, to dissolve only the House of Assembly at this stage.

"The white voters of our country have during the past 40 years given their approval to many steps of renewal and constitutional development.

"I believe that with regard to our country's security, its economic and constitutional development, they will again decide with great responsibility.

"South Africa must stand united against the spirit of revolution incited against us from abroad.

"South Africa must stand united against uncalled for and unwarranted interference in our domestic affairs.

"South Africa must stand united to strengthen its economy through higher productivity, job creation and thrift to the advantage of all, and this must be done in the spirit of South Africa first.

"South Africa must think and act like a living organism in order to build a democratic and stable constitutional future through consultation and the elimination of violence.

"Information with regard to further steps on how to make progress in this regard will be submitted by me to the voting public", Mr Botha said.

Action Against Violence Vowed

MB300910 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0904 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Parliament, Jan 30, SAPA — The government would not hesistate to act decisively against those committed to the violent overthrow of the state, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Opening Parliament, he called for greater cooperation between southern African states but added that the security forces would "leave no stone unturned" in efforts to defend South Africa against infiltation from neighbouring countries.

He said the Government would like to lift the state of emergency but that the "revolutionary climate" made it necessary to continue "these measures of control".

Commenting on the African National Congress, he said the organisation and the SA Communist Party were trying to incite black communities against each other and against whites.

"It is evident that the ANC/SACP alliance is encouraging racial violence — even though it could lead to bloodshed on a large scale.

"I must warn those who have committed themselves irrevocably to the violent overthrow of the state and the disruption of society, that the government will not for a moment hesitate to act decisively against them," he said.

"The government would like to lift the state of emergency, but will maintain its basic responsibility to purposely uphold law and order at all times."

Mr Botha said nobody should be misled by the "fine phrases" used by the ANC/SACP alliance in seeking "recognition and respectability" and he repeated the government's conditions for discussions with the ANC.

"Discussions with the ANC are possible only if it severs its ties with and terminates its subservience to the SACP; abandons violence; and participates, as peaceful South African citizens, in constitutional processes in South Africa."

Referring to South Africa's relations with the rest of the world, he said they were going through a "testing" time that had been gaining momentum since the end of World War Two.

The government would have to reconsider the "content and direction" of its foreign relations, Mr Botha said.

"Ultimately, it is not to our advantage to become isolated from the international community.

"Therefore the government will continue to conduct the Republic's foreign relations in accordance with our own national interests and those of our region."

Of relations with southern African states, Mr Botha said his government recognised the interdependence of the countries in the region.

"Consequently, we shall continue to cooperate with them in the development of the whole region.

"At the same time, the government will not permit the people of South Africa to be threatened by those committed to violence and insurrection.

"Such elements are able to survive only if they recieve support from abroad and are granted sanctuary and right of passage by countries in our region.

"The South African security forces will leave no stone unturned in their endeavours to defend our country and its people. Every nation has the right to defend itself. We claim the same right."

However, he said, the difficulties faced in developing southern African countries could not be overcome in a time of conflict.

"Clearly, the leaders of all the countries of southern Africa need to come together."

"Let us put aside our differences in the interests of our people and their well-being.

"Let us devote our time and energy to ensure the stability, security and progress of our region as a whole."

Mr Botha also referred to unrest and the State of Emergency. He said unrest had become more serious toward the middle of last year before the reimposition of the State of Emergency.

"The correctness of this course of action has been substantiated by the decline in the occurrence of incidents of unrest since then.

"The revolutionary climate, however, necessitates the continued maintenance of these measures of control."

He said the view that a "paradise on earth" could be created through violent revolution was "nothing but a dangerous and totally naive dream."

"Those who wish to destroy the existing orderly system have not as yet come up with an answer that could provide South Africa with an improved dispensation.

"It is impossible to create an ideal society overnight, especially not one as complex as South Africa."

Reviews Economic 'Challenges'

MB300928 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0926 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Parliament, Jan 30, SAPA — Inflation remained a serious problem and party political interests should not hamper efforts to bring it down, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

Reviewing the economy in his opening address to parliament he said several factors, including the stronger performance of the rand, should eventually contribute to a decline in the rate of inflation.

"This in itself, however will not solve the problem.

"What is also required is increased competition, higher productivity and restraint of wage and price increases.

"In this regard I trust we will rise above party-political interests, since it is a matter of serious concern for every citizen of this country."

On the economy generally, Mr Botha said a positive real growth rate was anticipated due to the moderate recovery in 1986.

Although the economy had faced "new challenges" last year, there had also been several encouraging developments.

The revival of domestic expenditure by the private sector had indicated a returning business and consumer confidence.

Supported by appropriate monetary and fiscal policy and sustained export efforts, large surpluses on the current account of the balance of payments were achieved and maintained.

"Consequently, the private and public sectors could continue to substantially reduce their foreign commitments."

Mr Botha said an estimated R9 billion had been used to settle trade and bank credits, repayment of an International Monetary Fund loan and other foreign liabilities.

"This is indeed a remarkable achievement, especially since our economy is going through a period of drastic adjustment, caused by various internal and external circumstances, among which (is) the debt stanstill.

"This achievement is even more remarkable when measured against comparable countries."

In the agricultural sphere, Mr Botha said, recent good rains had appreciably improved the prospects of many farmers in the summer rainfall areas, bringing widespread relief from one of the worst droughts in the history of the country.

As in the past, the government remained involved with large-scale agricultural aid in various ways.

"The governemnt is at present giving urgent attention to a report on the restructuring of agriculture, prepared by the Economic Advisory Council."

Mr Botha said the Government "naturally has particular sympathy with the circumstances of the workers in these times of unemployment", and this was why a special job-creation and training programme had been introduced.

From an allocation R450 million in the current financial year, about a quarter of a million unemployed had been found jobs by the end of September as a result of the programme.

"By March 31 this year more than 500,000 people should have been trained."

Mr Botha said a government White Paper on the recommendations in the joint report of the Human Sciences Research Council and the National Training Board on the training of artisans in South Africa, would be tabled soon.

Cited on Indaba Reform

MB300948 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0941 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Parliament, January 30, SAPA — Finality of constitutional structures was achieved only when representatives of all groups and communities came together in a national institution with statutory status and real accountability, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, said today.

He was commenting on the Natal/KwaZulu indaba during his opening address to parliament.

Discussing reform he said the creation of a council of state which would enjoy statutory status and in which real accountability would be possible would be further intensively investigated and negotiated.

On Natal/KwaZulu the governments point of view was determined by three factors:

— Its policy that consultation and negotiation on matters of common concern should take place among the various population communities at all levels of government;

— That there was no objection to self-governing states and neighbouring provincial authorities establishing joint executive authorities as already provided for in legislation;

— That consultation must take place on the premise that a suitable constitutional dispensation for the Republic must meet the requirements, at all levels of government, of protection and self-determination of minority groups, power sharing on matters

of common interest and the prevention of domination by any group.

"Finality on constitutional structures is achievable only if authorised representatives of all groups and communities who reject violence as a political instrument, come together in a national institution which enjoys statutory, recognised status and in which real accountability exists," he said.

Mr Botha said constitutional reform would continue to enjoy a high priority. The regrettable misconception which was often created that little meaningful progress was being made with constitutional development was not only unfair, but was done without adequate reference to objective criteria.

There was no doubt that the basis of democratic government had been expanded since colonialism disappeared from South Africa.

"It is the government's declared intention that further expansion of our democratic base should be purposefully pursued.

"In particular the constitutional position of our various black communities has in the past, and will in the future, receive the special attention of the government."

The reference to the protection of minority groups included black minority groups with their own languages, ways of life and traditions. The frequent demand from abroad for the adoption of a one-man-one-vote non-racial democracy could not lead to a just dispensation.

Rapid reform in South Africa was hampered by many factors in international politics, he said.

These included the misuse of the word democracy to promote Marxist dictatorships. "Sham" democracies were subverting and causing a decrease in world numbers of elected, multi-party democracies, while democratic countries were finding it increasingly difficult to maintain democratic principles and liberties, because the liberties were being abused unhampered by those in pursuit of revolutionary goals.

Against this background South Africa had to continue the process of constitutional development.

"We shall not do it irresponsibly and hastily," he said.

It would have to be the result of consultation and negotiation among concerned groups and parties who truly believed in democracy and rejected violence as a political instrument.

Mr Botha then sketched the various changes which had been implemented and were in the process of implementation at the various levels of local and regional government.

He said consideration was also being given to possible changes to the composition and functions of the President's Council.

"Each of these steps represents the broadening of the democratic base," he said.

A bill proposing a National Council was published last year.

"This council could be the precursor of the council of state, as has already been envisaged," President Botha said.

"Such a council of state could consist of leaders and other representatives of all groups and communities who could participate in the formulation of policy on the basis of consensus decision-making on matters of common interest.

"The establishment of the council of state, which could enjoy statutory status and recognition and in which real accountability would be possible, will be further intensively investigated and negotiated."

The state president said that constitutional and political progress, however, was only part of the way to a secure and prosperous future.

In order to create the circumstances in which constitutional reform may flourish, constitutional development would have to be accompanied by other processes as well.

"One of the most important preconditions for continued and orderly development is the maintenance of peaceful and stable communities.

"This presupposes the ownership of land and freehold right and along with it the right to an own community life through which cultural expression, for example by means of educational institutions, may be community orientated as far as possible."

Louis le Grange Elected Parliament Speaker

MB281637 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Jan 87

[Text] The former minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, was elected speaker of parliament when the electoral college met this afternoon. Mr le Grange polled 52 of the 88 votes, while his opponent, the chairman of the House of Representatives, Mr Philip Sanders, polled 36 votes. They were the only two candidates nominated for the position.

Reportage on Reinstatement of Media Restrictions

Vlok Announces Media Curbs

MB291916 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1915 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria Jan 29 SAPA — The government is to promulgate new "enabling" regulations on reports by the media and to "mend" other regulations following a decision by the Rand Supreme Court today, the minister of law and order, Mr Adriaan Vlok, said tonight. "This is being done because the government is determined that there will be no supportive statement and/or advertisements for terrorist organisations in any way whatsoever," he said in a statement from Pretoria, released by the Department of Information. [as received] No details were given of when the new regulations would be promulgated.

According to SABC-TV news tonight, the government was working on two "urgent" government gazettes to promulgate the new regulations.

Justice Daniels ruled today that a country-wide order by the government after several English-language newspapers published advertisements commemorating the 75th anniversary of the African National Congress was invalid.

Two English-language newspaper groups, the South African Associated Newspapers and Argus, challenged the order issued by the commissioner of police on January 8 which prevented newspaper editors from publishing almost anything about the ANC. An application by the two groups to invalidate an accompanying notice prohibiting the encouragement of an unlawful organization was rejected.

In his statement tonight, Mr Vlok said: "I wish to stress that two actions of the commissioner of the South African Police were in dispute." He said the one was a notice in terms of regulations announced in Proclamation R224 of 1986, and the other issued in terms of regulations promulgated in Proclamation R109 of 1986.

"These regulations were aimed at making provision for the safety of the public, the maintenance of the public order and the terminating of the State of Emergency," Mr Vlok said. "The notice was found by the judge to be legally valid, while the order was found to be invalid because as far as the definition of an area was concerned, the court was of the opinion that was too wide," he said.

"Because of the finding that such an order, which was aimed against advertisements concerning the ANC and other prohibited organisations, were in terms of the regulations not authorised, it was decided that in addition to other amended regulations, to also promulgate new enabling regulations. This is being done because the government is determined that there will be no supportive statements and/or advertisements for terrorist organisations in any way whatsoever," Mr Vlok said.

The government gazette promulgations are expected to be released late tonight or in the early hours of tomorrow morning, a Johannesburg lawyer said tonight.

Regulations Released

MB292100 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2057 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria Jan 29 SAPA — Wide-ranging powers were given to the commissioner of police tonight to prohibit the publication of "any matter." The powers are afforded by amendments to emergency regulations gazetted in Pretoria tonight.

In reaction, Johannesburg lawyer Mr Paul Jenkins said that it was arguable whether press freedom still existed in South Africa.

The powers are afforded by the following sub-regulations inserted into Regulation 3 of Proclamation 224 of December 11 1986.

"The commissioner may, for the purpose of the safety of the public, the maintenance of public order or the termination of the State of Emergency, and without prior notice to any person and without hearing any person, issue an order not inconsistent with a provision of these regulations, prohibit any publication, television recording, film recording or sound recording containing any news, comment, or advertisement on or in connection with any matter specified in the order, to be published."

The effect of this is that the commissioner had been empowered to determine what matters shall be subject to "publication control" and which may only be published with the permission of a cabinet minister or the Interdepartmental Press Liaison Committee," [quotation mark as received] Mr Jenkins said.

The definition of subversive statement has also been broadened to include the taking part in "any activities of or to join or to support an organization which is an unlawful organisation in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1982, or to take part in, or to support, any such organisation's campaigns, projects, programmes or actions of violence or resistance against, or subversion of, the authority of the state or any local authorities, or of violence against, or intimidation of, any person or persons belonging to any particular category of person."

Lawyers expect the commissioner to issue orders under his new powers soon.

Apparently another *Gazette* is being printed tonight, SAPA was told.

Mr Jenkins said the commissioner had now been given carte blanche to decide on what may be published in South Africa and has been "elevated to the country's chief censor."

Tonight's *Government Gazette* Number 10599, contains six amendments to Proclamation R224, but most of them entail technicalities.

'Unlawful' Groups Ads Banned

MB300509 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2114 GMT 29 Jan 87

[Text] Pretoria, Jan 29, SAPA — The commissioner of police tonight prohibited the publication of advertisements which defended, praised or endeavoured to justify unlawful organisations campaigns, projects, programmes or actions.

The order was issued in terms of Proclamation R224 of 1986 as amended in the government gazette earlier tonight.

The order contained in gazette number 10605 reads:

"No publisher of a periodical shall publish any periodical containing an advertisment on or in connection with an organisation which is an unlawful organisation in terms of the Internal Security Act, 1982 (Act 74 of 1982), defending, praising, or endeavouring to justify any of such organisations campaigns, projects, programmes, actions or policies of violence or resistance against, or of subversion of the authority of the state or any local

authorities, or of violence against, or of intimidation of any persons or persons belonging to any particular category of persons."

The commissioner also repealed Notice 101 of January 8 which made it subversive to "support" an unlawful organisation.

He furthermore "withdrew" Notice 102 of January 8 — after the provisions of which were invalidated by the Rand Supreme Court today.

Tonight's proclamations and notices affect the type of advertisement which was carried by the media on January 8.

The advertisement, which was carried by newspapers countrywide, called for the unbanning of the ANC.

The restrictions promulgated tonight are less severe than those which had been hastily issued by the commissioner on January 8 in response to the advertisement.